The Canadian Post.

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. III.—Whole No. 135.] LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1862. [Terms: 1.50, in Advance.

The Canadian Post
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
AT THE
OFFICE—LINDSAY STEET, LINDSAY, C.W.,

And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany.

In remitting money, or desiring a change of address, Subscribers should not neglect to give the name of the Post-office where they have been receiving the papers. Many correspondents simply give the name of the Township in which they reside, forgetting to state the Post-office, thus causing trouble and loss of time. Letters containing money, if paid and registered, will be at our risk.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$1.50 in advance; $2.00 if paid within the year; $2.50 if not so paid.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

Office "Canadian Post," Lindsay, C.W.

Business Cards.

LINDSAY.

M. DUNSFORD, Attorney-at-Law, &c., William Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. *Office*—Macdonnell's Brick Buildings, William St., Lindsay, C.W.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. *Office*—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WELLER & BROTHER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. &c. &c., Lindsay. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs.
C. A. Weller. Geo. Jas. Weller.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

J. McFADYEN, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office—McDonnell's Brick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts., Lindsay. 131tf

D. D. MACGILLIVRAY, Notary Public, Accountant, Conveyancer, Land Agent, Division Court Collector, and General Agency business, Lindsay. N.B.—All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 127-3m

J. B. KNOWLSON, Fire and Life Insurance Agencies. Fire and Life Risks effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. Office: *Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent St., Lindsay.*
127-6m

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued. *Office*—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DR. PLAYTER, Graduate and Medalist of Toronto University, formerly Clinical Assistant in Toronto General Hospital, Wellington Street, near the Methodist Chapel, Lindsay. Hours for Consultation—11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 115-tf

DR. MARTIN, (LATE OF MANILLA),
HAS Removed to Lindsay, for the practice of his profession. Office in Kempt's New Buildings, foot of Kent St. (up stairs).
Jan. 8, 1862. 131tf

D. MENZIES, Farrier, can be consulted at Mr. Gregory's Drug Store, Lindsay.
☞ Particular attention paid to Horse Diseases.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

J. A. WOOD, ARCHITECT,
147 Lindsay Street, *Opposite the Post-office*, LINDSAY, C.W. 117-tf

MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM, Civil Engineers and Architects, Lindsay, and Romaine Buildings, Toronto.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lindsay.—Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornamental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. ☞ All orders promptly and faithfully executed. 118-tf

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 123-tf

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 125-tf

J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds of Meats, William Street, three doors from Peel Street, Lindsay. *N.B.*—Orders for every description of Meat solicited. 110-tf

DRESSMAKING and PLAIN NEEDLE-WORK done Neatly and Cheaply, by the MISSES ARMSTRONG, Wellington Street, Lindsay. 122-3m

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I keep, as all do know,
Adjoining Joseph Funk's;
The flies, I warrant, do not "blow"
Upon my tender junks.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
In season you may find;
And, if of Soup you want "a go,"
Speak for the tails in time.

Good Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise,
Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all,
Livers and Tongues;—if you are wise,
You'll soon give me a call.

NED MORRIS.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LINDSAY SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
South sid of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store.
A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.
☞ Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted.
A call is solicited.
GEO. C. ATKINSON.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

Lindsay Carriage Factory.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop nearly opposite Mowrey's Foundry, lately occupied by Mr. George Workman, as a Carriage Factory, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They will keep constantly on hand and make to order, TOP and OPEN CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WOOD and IRON AXLETREE WAGGONS, PLEASURE SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, LONG SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.

Repairing work, Painting and Trimming done with neatness and despatch.

Horse-shoeing and jobbing done on the shortest notice by an experienced workman.

As none but the most experienced workmen will be employed, all work warranted. The best material used.

The Public will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are sure to be suited at their Factory.

All Orders promptly attended to.

N.B.—Remember the place—Purdy's Mill, East of Mowrey's Foundry, on Rideout Street.

SMITH, CHAMBERS & SWITZER.
Lindsay, Nov. 28, 1861.

Business Cards.

BEAVERTON.

CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Division Court of the County of Ontario, Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licences. 1-tf

HENRY E. O'DELL, Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Land and General Agent. ☞ Valuable Lands for sale in various parts of the country. 1-tf

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Company, *Office*—Victoria Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

CHARLES C. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in Victoria Buildings, over the *Chronicle* Office, Brock Street, Whitby.
Also a branch office in the village of Beaverton, County of Ontario.
☞ Lands for Sale in various localities, and Money to Lend on Real Estate security. 1-tf

ALEX. M'LEOD, Builder, &c. &c., Victoria Street, Beaverton. Contracts taken for the Erection of Buildings. All work promptly and faithfully executed. 20-tf

ALEX. CAMERON, Boot and Shoe Maker, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All work warranted to give satisfaction both in price and workmanship. 1-tf

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Waggon, Cart, Sleigh, Plough and Harrow Maker, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All orders carefully and promptly attended to. 1-tf

WM. BROUGH, House-Carpenter and Joiner, Manufacturer of approved Fanning Mills, Mara Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

NOTICE,

THE SUBSCRIBER will be in attendance at the Town Hall, Beaverton, every Saturday, from 10 o'clock, a.m., until 3 o'clock, p.m., for the convenience of parties having business to transact with him.
GEORGE SMITH, *Township Clerk.*
Thorah, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ELDON.

ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Eldon P. O. 15 tf

JOHN M'KAY, Blacksmith, Argyle, Eldon, All orders promptly executed. Horse-shoeing carefully done. Charges reasonable. 3-tf

Removal--Argyle Hotel.

DONALD McKINNON begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has now removed from his old stand to the opposite side of the street, where he intends, by renewed exertions, to merit a continuance of that patronage which he has so long experienced in his capacity of Innkeeper.
The best brand of liquors and an attentive hostler are always on hand.
DONALD McKINNON.
Argyle, Jan. 14, 1862. 133-tf

MANILLA.

FARMERS' INN,
MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W.
Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
W. H. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.* 119-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavouring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.
S. CONWAY, Proprietor. 117-tf

ADAM GORDON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.,
BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*
N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*
Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

OAKWOOD.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood.
☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
Wm. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-tf

WOODVILLE.

JOHN JAMIESON, Tailor (late of Glasgow), Main Street, WOODVILLE. Clothing made up in the latest style. Orders solicited.

WHITBY.

R. J. WILSON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Whitby, C.W. *Office*—In Walace Block.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

N. G. HAM, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. *Office*—Opposite the Registry Office, Brock Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1 tf

R. J. GUNN, M.D., Surgeon to the County Gaol, Byron Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

S. H. COCHRANE, L.L.B., Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, &c. &c. *Office*—In Bigelow's new building, Dundas Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

J. HAMER GREENWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, Conveyancer, &c., Whitby, C. W. Rooms in Victoria Block, next to Registry Office on Brock Street.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CAMERON & MACDONELL, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the County Council, Ontario. *Office*—At the Court House, South Wing.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

MYERS & SPRING,
LICENSED AUCTIONEERS,
FOR THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO,
BEG most respectfully to return their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the County of Ontario, for the liberal support they have received from them, and would kindly solicit a continuance of the same. Having a License for the whole County, they are prepared to attend to all orders with promptness and on liberal terms. Address,—
THOS. MYERS, Whitby, P.O. | ALBERT SPRING, Greenbank P.O.
August 31, 1861. 114-tf

Poetry.

A WARNING TO JONATHAN.

Jonathan, Jonathan, 'ware of the Lion—
He's patient, he's placable, slow to take fire;
There are tricks which in safety a puppy might try on,
But from dogs of his own size they waken his ire.

With your bounce and your bunkum you've pelted him often;
Good humored he laughed as the missiles flew by;
Hard words you've employed when he ne'er bid you soften,
As knowing your tallest of talk all my eye.

When you blustered he still was content with pooh-pooing;
When you flared up, he just let the shavings burn out—
He knew you were fonder of talking than doing,
And Lions for trifles don't put themselves out.

But beware how you tempt even leonine patience,
Or presume the old strength has forsaken his paw;
He's proud to admit he and you are relations;
But even relations may take too much law.

If there's one thing he values, 'tis right of asylum;
Safe who rests 'neath the guard of the Lion must be;
In that shelter the hard-hunted fugitive whilome,
Must be able to sleep the deep sleep of the free.

Then think twice, and think well, ere from guard of the Lion
Those who seek his protection you try to withdraw;
Though Stowell and Wheaton and Kent you rely on,
There are points on which Lions won't listen to jaw.

Remember in time the old tale of the showman,
Who his head in the mouth of the Lion would sheath—
Till, with lengthened impunity, bold as a Roman,
He seemed to forget that the Lion had teeth.

But the time came at last, when all risks madly scorning,
He went just too far down that road rough and red,
When, with only one wag of his tail for a warning,
Snap went Leo's jaws, and off went Barnum's head!

—Punch.

Literature.

THE SISTERS.

A TALE.

BY S. D. J——,

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

[CONTINUED.]

CHAP. III.—THE WARNING.

"Now the hour of dusk is falling,
Yet no more the babe can sleep;
At the door with soundless gliding,
Lo! a woman's form doth sweep.
Waving, white a gauzy mantle
Falls the silent one to hide;
Sure she once hath known the chamber,
Now she's by the cradle side."

Two years had passed away since Mrs. Aubrey's death. Since that dreary night when she lay in her coffin and the weeping family looked for the last time ere the lid was secured and that dear face hid from their gaze forever; since Conrad had stood by the grave and heard the earth rattle on the coffin lid, and heard Henry Montague say in his deep, solemn voice, "Earth to earth and dust to dust," Time had softened and subdued, but not banished their grief; her memory was still green in their souls.

Mr. Aubrey was one who seldom spoke of the dead. He was still a widower, and Alice, with his assistance, superintended the household to the astonishment of every one, who marvelled that he did not procure a housekeeper. But Mr. Aubrey was exceedingly parsimonious and thought it would be a useless expense; yet in reality he lost a good deal, for, although Alice locked things up as he directed, still she was but a child. But Alice and Eglantine both rejoiced at the conclusion which their father had arrived at, as it left them uncontrolled in the house, and Alice, in a great measure, even at that age, was her own mistress. Of course she did not progress in her studies as she should have done. Nor was it wise of Mr. Aubrey to allow her to devote so much of her time to the baby instead of her lessons; but we have said before that he never seemed to reflect on the future welfare of his children. Of course he was at home with them three evenings out of the week, besides the Sabbath, and was always sufficiently cross. But they never told him of their little plans, their little joys and sorrows. It was sufficient for him that they were very still in his presence and were in health and went to school. Conrad was at home one whole day and one evening every week, besides the Sabbath, and frequently he brought young Montague up from town with him, and sometimes other gayer companions, to suit his merry mood; and sometimes the girls had a companion with them, and a merry party they were, when assembled in the cosey parlor they gamboled with Walter or played blind man's buff, or took their sewing and listened quietly to some pretty story which Conrad read to them. Those were quiet, happy days, which often in after years they looked back upon with keen regret, when adverse fortune drove them far away from their childhood's fair and happy home. Little Walter was their chief delight, and so closely had he twined himself around Alice's heart that he became almost a part of her being. Books, work, amusements of every kind would be laid aside for her darling little brother. He was a beauteous yet delicate babe. His skin was so extremely fair, and so transparent that the blue veins were clearly visible on his broad, open, polished brow, over which fell in bright rings his silken hair which was "like threads of gold," and on that dimpled neck and throat of snowy whiteness. His large, dark hazel eyes had a heavenly expression, an earnest, pleading, intelligent light, which was not of earth. And when the cherub slept, and those beseeching eyes were veiled by their white, blue-veined lids, and the long jetty fringe lay upon his fair, rounded cheek, so still was his rest that the small, exquisite features looked as though they were chiseled from the purest marble. He had not yet seen three summers, yet he spoke every word with a strange distinctness; and when seated on his father's knee you heard him in lisping accents chant the pretty hymns which Alice taught him, a strange, sad feeling stole into your soul, and you fancied the bright boy, with his white dress and golden curls, an angel warbling a melody caught from the angels, who had come from their far off land and were fanning his brow with their glorious wings. No wonder that the hearts of all clung around that fair, fragile babe. No wonder that Alice loved him so well, when she heard the tiny feet tripping ever after her and met the trusting gaze of those clear eyes, and felt his soft arms around her neck and his lips pressed to hers. She felt that it was quite possible to live even without her mother, when God gave this innocent babe to love her, a happy home, a darling sister and a noble brother. But Mr. Aubrey, who had not understood his wife, did not understand his children either, and many and severe were the reprimands which the little girls received for spoiling the babe they would willingly have died for.

One evening when Alice and Eglantine were speaking of their father's harshness and weeping, they heard a ring at the gate, and shortly after the parlor door was thrown open by a servant and Mr. Montague announced. Alice hastily dried her tears and arose to meet her brother's friend. An observer would have remarked how tenderly he gazed at that sad, child-like face, as he held her small white hand within his own; and would have noticed that his voice was more than usually low and harmonious, as he enquired—

"Has anything occurred to distress you, Alice?"

But he would also have noticed that, altho' Alice's face was suffused with blushes, her clear eye met his unfalteringly; and that although she regarded him as a dear friend, she was too young, too artless, too childish to understand or cherish a deeper feeling.

The beautiful boy sprang from the sofa and bounded into Henry's arms, exclaiming, in tones of infantile sweetness, "Don't let Alice cry!"

"I would be her comforter," he said, in a low tone, pressing a kiss upon the smooth, white forehead of the babe.

"Papa says she is spoiling Walter," said Eglantine.

Alice again burst into tears.

Montague, setting down the boy, approached her. "Alice," he said, in that deep, musical voice which so rang in her ears on the Sabbath day with words of heavenly wisdom. "Alice, had you been that child's mother you could scarcely have taken better care of him, and, rest assured, the Heavenly Shepherd regards you with an approving eye for keeping that little lamb within the fold, so well and so tenderly; it is easily observed that it was no common mind which trained him. Well have you performed this sacred duty; well have you fulfilled the promise to your dying mother."

At this juncture Conrad appeared at the door.

"Good evening, Henry!" You are a desperate walker. I spied you on before me and did my best to overtake you, but failed. But what is this? Alice appears to be shedding tears of sweet sensibility. What aileth thee, sister mine?" he asked, laying his hand caressingly on her head. "Come, look up and shame the bright stars with the light of thine eyes."

"Papa threatens sending Walter away and me to a boarding-school," Alice replied, smiling sadly at her brother's gaiety, while the tears trembled on her long lashes.

"Pshaw! Nonsense! I wonder, Alice, that you do not know your father better by this time. He was only the least bit in the world out of humor then, which is nothing remarkable for him. But remember, sweet sister mine, it would be the best day you ever saw, the day in which you started for a good boarding-school. But enough of this: dry your eyes; I came up from town with the intention of having a glorious sail this evening. What say you, Montague? The evening is delightful, and there is

"Not a breath of air to break the wave
That slumbers on the Athenian's grave."

Is that correct, Henry? Come Alice and Eglantine, are you for a sail?"

"O, yes. May we take Walter?"

"If you like. But don't be three minutes getting ready."

"I am glad that I brought my flute," said Montague. "I had a presentiment, you observe, and music on the water is so delicious."

"I plainly see by that," returned Conrad, "that I am to row. O, very well."

It was dusk when they returned from their excursion on the water and they were in high spirits. It was a little chilly, and a bright fire burned in the grate, casting its ruddy glow upon happy young faces, and upon the well-spread tea-table, with its hissing urn and child-like mistress.

(*To be Continued.*)

Miscellaneous.

THE "TRENT" CASE.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

"Earl Russell to Lord Lyons,
"Foreign Office, Jan. 11.

"My Lord,—In my despatch to you of the 30th of November, after informing you of the circumstances which had occurred in relation to the capture of the four persons taken from on board the Trent, I stated to you that it thus appeared that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and violation of international law. I concluded by directing you, in case the reparation which Her Majesty's Government expected to receive should not be offered by Mr. Seward, to propose to that Minister to make such redress as alone would satisfy the British nation, namely,—first the liberation of the four gentlemen taken from on board the Trent, and their delivery to your Lordship in order that they might again be placed under British protection; secondly, a suitable apology for the aggression which had been committed. I received yesterday your despatch of the 27th ult., enclosing a note to you from Mr. Seward, which is in substance the answer to my despatch of the 30th of November. Proceeding at once to the main points in discussion between us,—Her Majesty's Government have carefully examined how far Mr. Seward's note and the conduct it announces complies substantially with the two proposals I have recited. With regard to the first, viz., the liberation of the prisoners with a view of their being again placed under British protection, I find that the note concludes by stating that the prisoners will be cheerfully liberated, and by calling upon your Lordship to indicate a time and place for receiving them. No condition of any kind is coupled with the liberation of the prisoners. With regard to the suitable apology which the British Government had a right to expect, I find that the Government of the United States distinctly and unequivocally declares that no directions had been given to captain Wilkes or any other naval officer to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the Trent, or any other British vessel, or any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred or elsewhere. I find further that the Secretary of State expressly forbears to justify the particular act of which Her Majesty's Government complained. If the United States Government had alleged that although Captain Wilkes had no previous instructions for that purpose, he was right in capturing the persons of the four prisoners, and in removing them from the Trent on board his own vessel, to be afterwards carried into a port of the United States, the Government which had thus sanctioned the proceedings of Captain Wilkes would have become responsible for the original violence and insult of the act. But Mr. Seward contents himself with stating that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and, probably, by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. The Secretary of State goes on to affirm that for this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation which the United States, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain, or from any other friendly nation in a similar place. Her Majesty's Government having carefully taken into their consideration, the liberation of the prisoners, the delivery of them into your hands, and the explanations to which I have just referred, I have arrived at the conclusion that they constitute the reparation which Her Majesty and the British nation had a right to expect. It gives Her Majesty's government great satisfaction to be enabled to arrive at a conclusion favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations between the two nations. I need not discuss the modifications in my statement of facts which Mr. Seward says he has derived from the reports of officers of his government. I cannot conclude, however, without adverting shortly to the discussions which Mr. Seward has raised upon points not prominently brought into question in my despatch of the 30th November. I there objected on the part of Her Majesty's government to that which Captain Wilkes had done. Mr. Seward, in his answer, points out what he conceives Captain Wilkes might have done without violating the law of nations. It is not necessary that I should here discuss in detail the five questions ably argued by the Secretary of State, but it is necessary that I should say that Her Majesty's government differ from Mr. Seward in some of the conclusions at which he has arrived, and it may lead to a better understanding between the two nations on several points of International Law, which may during the present contest or at some future time be brought into question, that I should state to you for communication to the Secretary of State wherein those differences consist, I hope to do so in a few days. In the mean time it will be desirable that the Commanders of the United States cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British government will have to ask for redress and which the United States government cannot undertake to justify.

You will read and give a copy of this despatch to the Secretary of State.

I am &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL."

"NO BULL'S RUN HERE."

A Sergeant of the Rifle Brigade, with three hardly earned medals decorating his left breast, whilst in a store in this city making some purchases, was addressed by a Yankee, possessed with strong Northern proclivities, as follows: "Sergeant, I suppose you expected to fight the Federals as soon as you got out here?" "Well, Sir," was the reply, "we certainly did, and were well prepared for them." "But," replies Jonathan, "you might find the Yankees as good as you are, and from what I know of them, they would make *you* run." "No, no," was the emphatic retort of the British soldier, slapping his medals, "there is no Bull's Run here, Sir; good morning." Yankee "vamosed."—*Halifax Colonial Empire.*

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

A correspondent on board the United States war steamer, the Pensacola, gives an interesting account of the passage by the Pensacola of the rebel batteries of the Potomac. He says:—

"At midnight, on the 11th, she weighed anchor and headed for the batteries down the river. The speed of the ship was so well timed that, when she neared the first battery on Cockpit Point, the moon went down and it was high water. She had not a foot of water under her keel at this point of the river. Two small tugs were lashed to her on the port side to provide against any accident. The suspense was great as she approached the batteries. The light of the battery was in full view, and soon it began to bear abeam, when it was suddenly extinguished; and the first shell came singing along, and passed a few inches above the smoke stack. The guns of the Pensacola had been kept trained upon the supposed position of the enemy, and the executive officer gave the order to the division to fire. Quicker than thought the Captain, who was the very devil of Coolness itself, countermanded the order, quietly observing that the enemy wished to draw our fire, in order to reveal our position. The men, lock-string in hand, obeyed the counter order. Then came another shell from the same point, passing clean over head, through the rigging, but a dead line shot. The engines were now put to their best, and the ship moved at an eleven knot speed, as quiet as death. The tugs were compelled to keep down their steam, in order to keep them quiet. A pause followed, and Cockpit Point battery was passed and became silent. The great batteries of Evansport and Shipping Point were neared. Only the bluff of the land could be distinguished. We passed it abeam, and as it became quartering a sheet of flame lighted up the darkness of the land, and the shot and shell flew through the rigging and around the lower mast-heads and lower yards.

Observing this, we knew that the hull of the good ship was safe; for unless we fired the elevation of the enemy's guns could not be rectified. For all this, it was a severe trial for officers and men to stand with guns trained upon their assailants and not deliver a reply. There never was a ship in better train for a conflict, and never were men readier or better trained for a fight, or more deliberately governed by officers. We all knew that the government did not wish the ship to be crippled in the Potomac at any price, and we felt that she must be reserved for a battle ground, where no shell would be thrown away in darkness. The firing of the rebel batteries was certainly magnificent. The last shell fired was an eight-pounder rifle, and came direct astern, passing between the mizen topmast and the topmast rigging, barely clearing the main and fore in a direct line, and struck the water just a ship's length ahead."

POSITION OF THE SOUTH.

The destruction to commerce will make no small addition to the unpropitious prospects of these States which have so long fattened by slavery. Their Atlantic ports have been much damaged, if not destroyed. It will be many years before Port Royal can take the place of Charleston. Their cotton trade and their slave trade, depending on it, are thoroughly crippled. The London *Times*, the best friend of the Southern interest in Europe, declares that "there seems very little likelihood of any speedy or effectual re-establishment of the trade of the South, and the suspension of this old monopoly will be equivalent to its decay. Before the planters can recover themselves the other supplies of the market will be found difficult to dislodge, and though there will be ample room for competition, there will be little further chance for monopoly." In referring to this, the *European Times* adds:—"These views, considering the quarter from which they come, afford but small consolation to the Southern planters. Ruin is here pretty plainly indicated for the South, whether she succeeds in the struggle or fails."—*Montreal Witness.*

A GLOOMY PROSPECT.

Price is in full retreat southward. Price will probably continue in full retreat, for there are several—indeed no less than three—Union armies, each as large, better armed, and better equipped, converging upon him. His past victories have been rendered valueless. Union forces have been massed in Kentucky too great for a man of Sydney Johnston's calibre to venture to attack, and the paralyzing of Price through the withdrawal of McCulloch has rendered the overrunning of Missouri, to the Arkansas frontier, an easy task to the Unionists.

We're forced back out of Missouri—checkmated in Kentucky. Chase has obtained his money in Wall street. The blockade is unbreakable by us as yet. In one word, we're hemmed in. We've allowed the moment of victory to pass. We were so anxious watching the operations of England, that we stand aghast, on turning our eyes homeward again, to find ourselves ten times worse off than we were ere the commencement of Price's last forward march, and that accursedly used sensationalism, the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

Day follows day, and in lieu of being weakened, we find the Federal armies at all points being strengthened, almost every article of manufacturing and domestic necessity quadrupled in price, and our money will soon be exceeding scarce for lack of paper and paste board wherewith to make it. We pay fifteen cents apiece for sperm candles, and we are told we ought to be glad to get them at that.

Our twelve months soldiers' time will soon be up; and we cannot help asking, as they do themselves, what have they been permitted or led to do? It is an old and ever-proven truism that when two nations are at war, that which has the least means must find success in early and rapid action, for it can gain little by time, while the other finds in time the power to bring into efficient use its more varied means.—*Memphis Argus.*

The Canadian Post.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under . . . . 75 Cents.
Above Ten lines, first insertion, per line . 8 "
Each subsequent insertion . . . . 2 "

☞ Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, $5 per annum, $3 for Six Months. From Six to Ten lines, $8 per annum.

☞ Merchants and others can contract for a certain space, with the privilege of having new matter inserted at the end of every 3 Months, on favorable Terms.

☞ Displayed advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Minion, and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.

☞ No casual advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance. Merchants will be expected to pay quarterly.

☞ Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the Publishers will not be responsible.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

CHARACTER OF A GENTLEMAN.

The power which the husband has over his wife, in which we must include the impunity with which he may be unkind to her; the father over his pupils; the old over the young, and the young over the aged; the strong over the weak; the officer over his men; the master of a vessel over his hands; the magistrate over the citizens; the employer over the employed; the educated over the unlettred; the experienced over the confiding; the keeper of a secret over him whom it touches; the gifted over the ordinary man; even the clever over the silly; the forbearing and inoffensive use of all the power or authority, or a total abstinence from it, where the case admits it, will show thee in a plain light. The gentleman does not needlessly and unceasingly remind an offender of a wrong he may have committed against him. He cannot only forgive, but he can forget. He will never use the power which the knowledge of an offence, a false step, or an unfortunate exposure of weakness give him, merely to enjoy the power of humiliating his neighbor. A true man of honor feels humbled himself when he cannot help humbling others.—*Dr. Lieber.*

SINGULAR TRADITION.

A subjoined extract of a tradition of the Seminole Indians, may be interesting to our readers:—"Among the Seminole Indians, there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were fair-complexioned, and that after making them, he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed and came out of the water purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become muddied, and when he bathed he came up copper-colored; the third did not leap till the water became black with mud, and he came out with its own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and, out of pity for his misfortune in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored then chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all the implements of labor; the second enwrapped hunting, fishing, and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink, and paper—the engine of the mind, the means of mutual mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority."

The London *Review* of Dec. 28, says "Strange transformations distinguish the days in which our lot is cast. Had any one predicted a dozen years ago that the Bishop of London would preach in an omnibus yard, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell in a potatoe, fruit and cabbage market; the Bishop of Oxford at a railway station, amid the hissing of steam and rolling of locomotive; and last but not least, that every Sunday afternoon and evening, ministers of all denominations, rector, vicar, curate, Wesleyan preacher, and independent minister, would take up their places in succession on the stage, and preach divine lessons to crowded audiences, he would have been set down as a fanatic or a dreamer. Yet these are the weekly scenes and the recurring acts of a drama, earnest, real, full of instruction, and rich in fruits."

Effect of the War on Language.—"Skadaddle" is a newly invented verb now greatly in vogue among the brave soldiers on the Potomac. The word "arms" has been distorted into "ums" brought forth like the last groan of a dying cat; and in the place of "march," we hear "utch." A tent is jocularly termed "the canvass," a sword is a "toad sticker," and any of the altered patterns of muskets are known as "howitzers." Mess beef is "salt horse," coffee is "boiled rye," vegetables are "cow feed," and butter "strong grease." "Bully" is the highest term of commendation, while dissent is expressed in the remark, "I dont see it." Almost every regiment has its nickname, and few officers or privates receive their appellations or titles when spoken of in their absence. The Massachusetts men have even re-christened their Governor, nor have his "military family" escaped receiving their *noms de guerre*, one or two of which are decidedly uncomplimentary, though laugh-provoking.

The Rev. Mr. French, who has recently been engaged in a Missionary work among the contrabands at Fortress Monroe, relates the following among other instances of the natural shrewdness of this "peculiar" people:

On passing an old woman, returning from camp, with a large bag of clothes on her head, and her arms heavily laden with wood, we said: "Hard times for poor colored folks, when kind masters have run away from them."

Her face lighting up, she replied: "Oh! no, indeed, these be good times, bless the Lord; we have been praying for such times many years."

"You can not support yourself, can you?"

"Oh! Yes; if we can support ourselves and masters, too, I guess we could support ourselves, if we had a chance."

Tha rabhadh do na gai'l
S'do na cairdibh air gach taobh
N'ach eil-uarsand ans an aite
Dheir Baihar dhoibh co saor.

To make an Entire Clearance before Spring, the following

New & Beautiful Goods at Cost.

BONNETS, HATS, HOODS,
MANTLES AND ROBE DRESSES.

Still a very nice assortment of these Splendid

"BAY STATE" SHAWLS,

All Fine Wool, worth $12.00, at $8.50.

A Large Stock of

WOOLEN SOCKS & MITTENS.

☞ Cash Sales.

BROUGHALL & GIMSON.

Lindsay, Jan. 30, 1862.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We wish it to be understood that though inserting communications from correspondents, we are not responsible for their opinions.

No communication will be inserted without a knowledge of the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To save disappointment, all letters should be prepaid, as no unpaid letters are taken from the Post-office.

"Commodus" letter, instead of refuting the communication of last week from Manilla, only reproves the conduct of the supposed informer. Personal feeling should subside, and impartial grounds taken, in all cases concerning the maintenance of public morality.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1862.

THE POLITICAL CALM.

Some time ago, all was agitation and turmoil; rumors of war and coming strife were abroad, and the cry to arms was universal from Quebec to Sarnia. Since which time, the unexpected conduct of the Federal Government has, to a very considerable extent, quieted the fears which occupied the public mind; and now, by the last mails, Lord John Russell's reply of the 11th of January, is a still greater guarantee of peace.

It must give unmingled satisfaction to all to have learned that the liberation of the prisoners and the explanation that had been given by the United States Government, constituted the reparation and apology which Her Majesty and the British nation had a right to expect. For the present we have escaped a fearful calamity, the very thought of which might alarm us. Much honor and praise is due to the master hands which rule our country. Had such men as those who govern the Federal States swayed the councils of the British Government, the consequences would be too fearful to contemplate. As it is we may wait with calmness to see the solution of the difficult problems before the nations. The wailing cry of humanity and the imperious demands of civilization suggest the necessity of a condemnation of the desultory strife in the American Disunion. The Washington Government has undertaken a project without sufficiently counting the cost in men, money and time. Six months ago it was scarcely expected that the Southern States would hold out so long, but now every day's delay adds another laurel to their wreath. Any moral courage that remains seems to be on the south of the Potomac. There is a sufficient number of men on either side to fight great battles, but the skill, pluck, mettle and money are wanting. The financial condition of both is really deplorable. The longer heavy taxation is delayed the more irremediable their condition becomes. It is to be seen how they will bear the yoke, in dull times and with suspension of specie by the banks; it must pinch sore. The expectations regarding the Burnside expedition were great, but, like all their other high-sounding undertakings, it has as yet been attended with little success, if not real discomfiture. Ere long we shall probably hear of the result of the Burnside Armada, which has to contend with wind and fate.

MEETING OF PROVISIONAL COUNCIL.

Town Hall, Lindsay, Feb. 4.

The members of the Provisional Council met at the Town Hall at 3 o'clock, Samuel C. Wood, Esq., County Clerk, in the Chair. The following Reeves and Deputy Reeves responded to their names:—

Wm. Cottingham, Reeve of Emily.
Thomas Stephenson, Dept. Reeve Emily.
P. McHugh, Reeve of Ops.
John Connolly, Dept. Reeve of Ops.
Wm. Thornhill, Reeve of Lindsay.
W. R. Dick, Reeve of Fenelon.
Jonathan Hodgson, Reeve of Mariposa.
R. P. Whitesides, Dept. Reeve Mariposa.
James Bartley, Reeve of Carden.
J. Cronk, Reeve of Bexley and Laxton.
Neil McDougall, Reeve of Eldon.

At 3 o'clock, the County Clerk stated that he was prepared to receive nominations for Warden.

Mr. Hodgson moved, seconded by Mr. McHugh—That Neil McDougall, Esq., Reeve of Eldon, be Provisional Warden of this Council for the current year.

In amendment it was moved by Mr. Stephenson, seconded by Mr. Thornhill—That Wm. Cottingham, Esq., Reeve of Emily, be re-elected Provisional Warden of this Council for the current year.

For the amendment there appeared: Stephenson, Thornhill, Dick, Lucas, Thurston.—5.

For the original motion: Hodgson, McHugh, Connolly, Bartly, Cronk, Whitesides.—6.

The Warden-elect was then introduced to the Chair by his mover and seconder.

We are unable, from want of time and space, to give the proceedings of Wednesday, but we shall give a full report next week.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA.

This body met on Tuesday last, the meeting being the first of the year, when the chair was taken by the clerk. After calling the members to order, M. S. Dean and P. McHugh, Esqs., were respectively nominated for the Wardenship, the choice falling upon the latter gentlemen. A number of petitions and motions were referred to the committees.

The following gentlemen are the Reeves elect for the year:—

P M Grover, Reeve, Asphodel.
Richard Birdsall, dep. do. "
John Mathieson, Reeve, Belmont.
Fran. Crow, Reeve, Dummer and Burleigh.
George Clark, Reeve, Douro.
Evans Ingram, Reeve, Otonabee.
Joseph Bowie, dep. do. "
Francis Armstrong, Reeve, Ashburnham.
Edmund Chamberlen, Reeve, Monaghan.
M S Dean, Reeve, Smith and Harvey.
Isaac Garbutt, dep. "
Stephen McCarthy, Reeve, Ennismore.
Wm Cottingham, Reeve, Emily.
Thos. Stephenson, dep. do. "
Patrick McHugh, Reeve, Ops.
John Connolly, dep. do. "
William Thornhill, Reeve, Lindsay.
Jonathan Hodgson, Reeve, Mariposa.
Robert Whitesides, dep do "
Neil McDougall, Reeve, Eldon.
J. Bartly, Reeve, Carden.
Wm R Dick, Reeve, Fenelon.
J H Cronk, Reeve, Bexley, Laxton & Digby.
J Thurston, Reeve, Verulam & Somerville.
Thomas Probert, Reeve, Galway.
Jno Lucas, Reeve, Lutterworth and Anson.
S S Peck, Reeve, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope.

THORAH COUNCIL.

February 1, 1862.

Council met in the Town Hall, Beaverton, on Saturday last.

Present—Councillors Stewart, McTaggart, Proctor, Macnab and McArthur.

The Clerk in the Chair.

Moved by Coun. McArthur, seconded by Coun. Stewart—That Mr. George Proctor be elected Reeve for the ensuing year. Carried.

George Proctor, Esq., having signed the declaration as Reeve, took the Chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Coun. McArthur, seconded by Coun. Stewart—That the matter of the bridge at McCuaig's be referred to arbitration; and that Mr. Duncan Calder be appointed to act as arbitrator on the part of the Council.

Mr. McIntyre having agreed, appointed Mr. John Bruce on his part—the two arbitrators to appoint a third.

Moved by Coun. McTaggart, seconded by Coun. Stewart—That Mr. Thomas Glasford be appointed Assessor.

Moved in amendment by Coun. McArthur, seconded by Coun. McNab—That Mr. Duncan Calder be appointed Assessor.

Original motion put and carried.

Moved by Coun. Stewart, seconded by Coun. McArthur—That a By-law be brought in to appoint certain Township officers, viz., Peter Burnet, Township Surveyor; Thos. Glasford, Assessor; P. J. Brown, Inspector of Taverns; Wm. McCaskill, Auditor on the part of the Council; C. H. Davidson, Auditor on the part of the Reeve; G. Smith, Clerk and Librarian.

By-law brought in and passed.

Moved by Coun. Stewart, seconded by Coun. McTaggart—That the Reeve be authorised to enter into some arrangement with the County Registrar and Treasurer to obtain an authorised statement of the unpatented lands of the Township. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Stewart, seconded by Coun. McArthur—That the advice of Messrs. Cameron and McDonnell be obtained in the matter of the taxes on the Shortis property. Carried.

Petitions for tavern licenses presented by David Glover, Michael Brennan, and William Workman. Licences ordered to be granted to those parties, on their obtaining the Inspector's certificate.

Moved by Coun. McArthur, seconded by Coun. Stewart—That this Council petition the County Council for aid to open the Centre Road from the town-line of Brock to the rear of the fourth concession.

Moved in amendment by Coun. McTaggart, seconded by Coun. McNab—That the County Council be petitioned to improve the town-line of Brock and Thorah westward from the road between lots 12 and 13, in the 16th con. Brock, to the side-line between lots 15 and 16, in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd cons. Thorah, and on the said side-line.

Original motion put and carried.

Moved by Coun. McNab, seconded by Coun. McTaggart—That the sum of $40 be allowed for the improvement of the Township library, and the Librarian be authorised to take the necessasy steps for obtaining a new supply of books. Carried.

Accounts presented: Commissioners bridge at Beaverton, $17 00; C. B. Robinson, printing and advertising, $40 18; Returning Officers, $13 30; Chewitt & Co., Toronto, blanks, rolls, stationery, &c., $16 85; Dun. McIntyre, work on road between 2nd and 3rd cons.

Moved by Coun. Stewart, seconded by Coun. McNab—That the above accounts be allowed and paid. Carried.

Council adjourned till Saturday, Feb. 22.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred last Thursday, at the farm of Mr. Maloney, in connection with a threshing machine, by the bursting of the cylinder, which caused the death of Mr. Patrick Brady, who was feeding at the time. One of the iron bars struck him accross the abdomen. At first it was thought that he was not seriously injured, as he walked part of the way to the house, but beginning to sink the friends became alarmed, and summoned Drs. Martin, Fiddler and Allanby, who were immediately in attendance, and used every exertion to prolong life, but in vain. He expired in about eight hours from the time of the injury; adding another to the fearful catalogue of injuries resulting from these machines. When will people learn to be careful?

GOLD AT THE CHAUDIERE.—The Quebec *Chronicle* says:—We have seen lumps of quartz from the Chaudiere, which, on being broken by our own hands showed gold *in the interior*; and that from personal observation we are conscious that there are many veins of rich, auriferous quartz in that district, which only await the application of skilled labor and machinery to be made extremely profitable." Sir William Logan and others have long ago informed the world of this fact. The point of interest is to discover a locality sufficiently rich to pay for working a mine.—*Montreal Gazette.*

LITERARY NOTICES.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, for Feb. 1862. T. S. Arthur & Co. 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

When we would expect that, owing to difficulties in America, enterprise would be damped, yet we find that the Magazines come out with as much interest as ever. In this number of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, the History of the "Kings and Queens of England" is commenced. "The Guardian Angel," "The Battle Fields of our Fathers" and "What Came Afterwards," are tales which can be read with pleasure and profit in the family circle.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, February 1, 1862. Munn & Co., Publishers New York.

We have frequently noticed this paper, and the present number is if anything superior to its predecessors, both in its cuts and reading matter. Among others, it contains a fine perspective of Rankin's army tent, which at the present time can be noticed with interest.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for Jan., 1862, Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, Price 25 cents.

The January number devotes much of its space to the pleasant tales, "Wassail," "Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne," and the "Chronicles of Carlingford." The last contains splendid sketches of English life and colonial people, "Canada, our Frozen Frontier," goes to prove the danger of not increasing the means of communication for the troops in winter between Halifax and Upper Canada. "The BLACKWOOD on Convulsions of America," reflects bitterly on the conduct of the Northern States in the present civil war.

TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND.—A Christmas budget by Charles Dickens. Charlton, Publisher, New York.

This new Story of Dickens' is written in his most pleasant and descriptive manner. The stories of the Hermit and the Traveller are so varied and pleasing, that a fund of amusement is furnished for a winter's evening, which must be acceptable to all who read.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY'S ALMANAC for 1862. J. D. Smith, Agent for Lindsay.

If the Company be "Royal," their Almanac is certainly Princely in style and finish. Besides its utility in the counting-room, its beauty will render it acceptable as an ornament for the drawing-room table.

THE DUTY OF CHRISTIANS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.—Published by Thomas Maclear, Toronto. Price 5 cents.

Such is the title of a pamphlet by the celebrated preacher, H. Grattan Guiness. It is in the form of a letter to a friend, written in reference to the American Civil War, and applicable to War in all cases.

CANADA.

A movement is on foot in Montreal to obtain a full length Marble Statute of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to be placed on a prominent and suitable site.

At the meeting of the Council for the United Counties of York and Peel, held on the 27th inst., J. P. Wheler Esq., of Scarboro', was re-elected Warden for the United Counties for the current year, by a majority of 9 votes.

FIRE IN COBOURG.—On Friday the 24th ult. Mr Ryan's Livery Stables at Cobourg were completely destroyed by fire. An old woman who took shelter in the stable whilst in a state of intoxication, was burnt to ashes. It is supposed that she caused the fire. Three horses also perished in the flame. We have not heard whether the buildings were insured or not.

PUNISHMENT OF DESERTERS.—About two months ago we reported an exciting chase on the Lake and the capture of two deserters from the 100th Regiment. A court-martial has been held on them, and on Monday they were sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for two years each, and to be branded with the letter "D." The 30th Regiment were paraded to hear the sentence read.

IMPOSITION PREVENTED.—The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says, "An attempt to impose upon the military authorities here has been promptly met and defeated. Two thousand iron bedsteads were wanted for the troops, and while the contracts were pending, speculators bought up all the iron in the market suitable for the purpose, and held it for a large advance. The War Department decided at once to substitute bandets for bedsteads, and the contract for these has been let at about one-fourth the price of iron bedsteads. Bedstead iron has fallen considerably since.

SUICIDE IN BERLIN GAOL.—Frank Schmitt, lately a keeper of a Lager Beer Saloon in Galt, committed suicide by hanging himself to one of the stanchions in his night cell. Schmitt had been committed to gaol, about a week ago, in company with his wife, on a charge of having set their buildings on fire. On the day they were brought to gaol, another man by the name of Smith had called upon the prisoner and informed him that the Sheriff had seized the prisoner's goods and money, which seemed to affect him considerably. He soon regained his composure, however, and nothing transpired to create suspicion that he meditated such a thing as putting an end to his existence. When the gaoler came to his cell on Friday morning last, he found Schmitt in an upright position, quite dead. The deceased had made use of his suspenders for the purpose. The deceased had some trouble about his lot, in Galt, which had induced him, out of revenge, to fire his buildings.—*Chronicle.*

EXTRAORDINARY FLOWING OIL WELL.—Our correspondent writes us from the Oil Springs, under date of the 16th inst., an interesting account of a flowing Oil Well which has just been tapped:—I have just time to mention that to-day at half past eleven o'clock, a. m., Mr. John Shaw, from Kingston, C. W., tapped a vein of oil in his well, at the depth of one hundred and fifty-eight feet in the rock, which filled the surface well, (forty-five feet to the rock) and the conductors in the course of fifteen minutes, and immediately commenced flowing. It will hardly be credited, but nevertheless such is the case, that the present enormous flow of oil cannot be estimated at less than two thousand barrels per day, (twenty-four hours), of pure oil, and the quantity increasing every hour. I saw three men in the course of one hour, fill fifty barrels from the flow of oil, which is running away in every direction, the flat presenting the appearance of a sea of oil. The excitement is intense, and hundreds are rushing from every quarter to see this extraordinary well. Experienced oil well diggers from the other side, affirm that this well equals their best flowing wells in Pennsylvania, and they pronounce the oil as being of a superior quality. This flowing well is situated on Lot No. 10, Range B, Messrs. Sanborn & Co's Oil Territory.—*Hamilton Times.*

WARDENS FOR 1862.

Brant.—A. McEwan.
Carleton.—Joseph Hinton, Reeve of Richmond, re-elected.
Elgin.—J. H. Jones, Reeve of Bayham, re-elected.
Frontenac.—J. Flanagan.
Hastings.—George Benjamin, M.P.P. (Mr. Benjamin's election as Councillor having been decided as illegal, we presume it follows that his election as Warden will be set aside.)
Halton.—W. Clay, Reeve of Esquesing.
Haldimand.—John Scott, Reeve of Caledonia.
Huron.—Mr. Gibbons.
Kent.—James Smith, Reeve of Camden, re-elected.
Leeds and Grenville.—Wm. Garvey.
Lincoln.—A. Morse.
Middlesex.—A. Campbell, Reeve of Caradoc, re-elected.
Norfolk.—Col. W. M. Wilson, Reeve of Simcoe.
Northumberland and Durham.—E. S. Barnum, Deputy Reeve of Haldimand.
Ontario.—Wm. Smith, Reeve of Uxbridge.
Oxford.—A. Oliver, Reeve of Ingersoll.
Perth.—A. Monteith, Reeve of Downie.
Peel, (Provisional.)—T. Graham.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.—J. Craig, Reeve of Charlottenburg.
Simcoe.—T. R. Ferguson, M.P.P., Reeve of Innisfil.
Wellington.—W. Whitelaw, Reeve of Guelph Township, re-elected.
Waterloo.—H. S. Huber, Reeve of Berlin.
Wentworth—A. Brown, Reeve of East Flamboro'.
York and Peel.—J. P. Wheler, re-elected.
Peterboro' and Victoria.—M. S. Dean.
Victoria, (Provisional.)—N. Macdougall, Reeve of Eldon.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA.

CONVENTION OF DELEGATES.

At the last annual meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association held in London in September last, it was resolved:—"That the Board of Agriculture are hereby requested to give notice to the several Electoral Division Agricultural Societies to send up each one delegate to attend a meeting in Toronto, the month preceding the meeting of the Legislature, for the purpose of agreeing upon and recommending such alterations as they may deem necessary in the Agricultural Statute, and that the Board of Arts and Manufactures and Horticultural Societies be invited to attend." In accordance with this resolution a meeting was yesterday held in the Mechanics' Institute. The following delegates were present at the opening of the proceedings:

North Hastings—H Austrom
Kingston Elect Division—G A Cummings
Victoria—John Gibb
Lincoln—J C Rykert, M P P
Brockville—C Sibbald
Hamilton Elec Div—Geo Roach
Cobourg—(Horticul)—G Bennett
Lower Canada Board of Agri—Major Campbell, M P P
West York—E C Fisher
St Catharines (Horti So)—W Beadle
South Simcoe—G D Morton
Prince Edward—D B Solmes
Niagara Elect Division—A C Currie
Lennox—John Hawley
South Waterloo—James Cowan, M P P
Grey—James Ross
Peterborough (Hort Soc'y)—Rev N Clements
East Middlesex—James Johnson
Toronto Elect Division—Hon G W Allan
Essex—Alex Bartlett
Sarnia—Archibald Young
Huron—John Hunter
Hamilton (Hort So)—G H Mills
North York—J Jackson
West Durham—Matthew Jones
Peterborough—John Walton
South Wellington—Col Saunders
South Wentworth—W A Cooley
North Wellington—John Beattie
East Durham—John Goott
North Wellington—T Stock
Norfolk—Olive Blake
East York—Archibald Barker
Haldimand—Jacob Young
North Oxford—John Dunlop
Paris (Hort So)—C Arnold

Several members of the Board of Arts and of the Board of Agriculture were present.

Col. Thompson was elected Chairman *nem con.*

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the object of the meeting was to take into consideration a Bill which passed the House of Assembly last year, but which was rejected in the Upper House—for a very good reason. It did away with the Agricultural Association *in toto*; it deprived the people of the different agricultural societies of the privilege of sending up delegates to the annual meeting for the selection of a place at which to hold the next annual fair. The Bill entirely did away with this and left the power in the hands of a Board of Agriculture to be elected by the agricultural districts as proposed by the Bill. It entirely tomma-hawked the old association which had been in existence sixteen years, and which had worked to the approval of the public, and had been admired by visitors from all parts of the world. If the meeting thought another mode of electing the Board of Agriculture was preferable to that now pursued, the meeting would make their views known.

. . . .

Col. Saunders, delegate from South Wellington, said the principal objection felt in his district to the Board of Agriculture was the way in which its members were elected. There was no chance of putting a new member in. The people of Guelph tried it for some time, but were quite unsuccessful. Major Campbell's bill entirely met their views. Each district would then have a chance of sending to the Board a man in whom it trusted. He was quite sure the great majority of the farmers took this view.

. . . .

Mr. James Cowan, M. P. P., seconded by Mr. Ross, moved,—"That the meeting proceed to take into consideration the Agricultural Bill passed by the House of Assembly last session; that the Bill be read clause by clause by the Secretary, and the sense of the delegates taken on each clause."

Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. R. L. Denison, moved,—"That the old Bill, under which we now act, be taken up and considered clause by clause, and that such amendments and alterations as may be deemed necessary be added."

Mr. Barker's amendment was lost. Mr. Cowan's was declared carried.

. . . .

Mr. Sheriff Ruttan moved—"That the present mode of electing the members of the Board of Agriculture is unsatisfactory, and that in future each County Agricultural Society shall at their annual meeting in January, elect one delegate, all of which delegates shall meet at———on the first Tuesday in February, and then and there shall elect eight gentlemen who shall form the Board of Agriculture."

Dr. Craigie seconded the amendment.

Mr. Barker moved—"That the several county societies shall at their annual meeting name two persons to act as delegates, who shall at the meeting of the Provincial Association have each a voice in the election of the Board of Agriculture, and the election of such member shall take place on the evening of Thursday in the first week of the exhibition."

Mr. Barker's amendment was carried by a majority of two—24 yeas to 22 nays.

Dr. Beattie read a number of clauses relating to the Boards of Arts and Manufactures agreed upon by the Board of Arts and Manufactures, and by the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Beadell, seconded by Col. Dennison, moved that they be approved by the meeting. Carried.

Various other resolutions were passed relative to the transacting of the society in the different parts of the Province.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman and the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

DETERMINED SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER OF THE 100TH REGIMENT.

One of the most determined suicides which we have had to record for a lengthened period was committed yesterday morning by a soldier of the 100th regiment, named Archibald Campbell Maybee, at the Old Fort. Deceased was an active young man, a native of Brighton, England, and only joined the regiment a few months ago. On Thursday he received a letter from his father, to the effect that he was wishful to purchase his discharge. When he read the letter, which was placed in his hands by Color-Sergeant Barlow, he appeared downcast and dispirited, and remarked to one of the men who roomed with him, after the sergeant left, that his father wished to purchase his discharge, but he (Maybee) did not want to go home again. He was, however, not very communicative on the subject. After he read the letter he borrowed a knife from one of his comrades, and was seen scraping a round piece of lead about 1¼ inches in length with it. In the afternoon he came into the city, and was seen to enter several hardware stores, by one of his comrades, evidently with intention of purchasing some gunpowder, for a small parcel containing gunpowder was found on a shelf above his head shortly after he committed the rash act. On his return to the barracks, or after the other men were asleep, he seems to have loaded two rifles, one of them belonging to himself, with the powder and cylindrical pieces of lead above mentioned. Round the triggers of the two rifles which were hanging in a horizontal position alongside his bed, he had wrapped a thong of leather in the form of a loop. It is conjectured that when he found that every one in the barrack-room was sound asleep, he arose and seating himself on the side of his bed, quietly and deliberately picked up the loaded rifles which were hanging alongside. Pointing the muzzles towards his forehead, he placed his toe in the loop of leather, and by this means fired the fatal shot, which instantly deprived him of life.

THE BRITISH N. A. PROVINCES.—CENSUS RETURNS.

We have now reliable returns of the personal Census of the British North American Provinces. The result is as follows:—

Canada	2,506,755
New Brunswick (over)	250,000
Nova Scotia	330.000
Prince Edward Island	80,857
Newfoundland	122,628
Total	3,260,250

The population of the United States when they became a nation was scarcely so great as this. In 1790 it had not reached 4,000,000. With the development of their resources now in progress—with the construction of railways and great public works completed or in progress in the three larger Provinces—above all, with the union which we hope to see ere long brought about, a great destiny will doubtless be worked out for British America. We look forward to the settlement of the districts lying contiguous to the new colonization, and post-roads leading from the St. Lawrence, to the St. John, and the Restigouche, as the most important work which the Crown Lands and Immigration Departments can undertake. With a continuous line of settlement, making the two Provinces in reality one, their political union cannot be long deferred. The new roads connecting all the country from the St. Lawrence to Little Falls and the Restigouche, with the railway station at Riviere du Loup, operate a veritable annexation of it to Canada. The supplies from that country can best be obtained from Riviere du Loup and Quebec. The new settlements formed there, on whichever side of the Province line they may be, will be virtually parts of Canada, furnishing supplies and deriving them from Canadian towns. These are steps leading surely, sooner or later, to railway and political connection.

ENGLAND.

MAJOR MURRAY.—Major Murrry, the antagonist of Roberts, the bill discounter, has never recovered from the dreadful wounds which he encountered in the death struggle with his assailant. He suffers most from the wound in his head, which, it is feared, has permanently injured the brain. In his paroxysms of pain, the fancies that Roberts is behind him, and that he is again defending himself against his assassin. The unfortunate gentleman has lately been removed to his mother's house in Harley Street.—*Times.*

THE BRITISH NAVY.—The number of vessels in the British navy, on January 1, was 856, of all rates and classes. There were besides, 160 line-of-battle and other sailing ships stationed at the various ports in England and the colonies for harbor duty, thus swelling the total to 1,000 vessels of all descriptions. Of the 856 vessels actually in commission, or building, or preparing for service, only 154 are sailing ships, the whole of the remainder being propelled by steam.

CRINOLINE AS A HARE TRAP.—The following circumstace recently occurred on a farm near Stokesley. A maid servant, who, like many others, thinks it better to be out of the nation than out of the fashion, was at work in a turnip field, wearing the indispensable crinoline, when a cur dog started a fine hare from its snug seat, and immediately gave chace thereto. Poor pussy, after many turnings and twistings, seeing no other chance of escape, took sanctuary under the maid's crinoline. Phœbe, however, was as unrelenting as the cur, and took poor pussy home alive as a prisoner, where execution was soon done upon the poor captive, and a good dinner was thus provided for the farmer's family.

IRELAND.

A REBUKE TO THE IRISH AGITATORS.—Walter Thomas Meyler, one of the "Young Irelanders" who were imprisoned by the Government in 1848 for rebellious conduct, has recently published a letter in which he strongly rebukes The O'Donohue, M.P., and his colleagues, for striving to renew the agitation. Mr. Meyler says that during the last thirteen years a revolution, such as he never dreamed of, has occurred in Ireland, and the result is popular contentment and general prosperity.

THE O'DONOGHUE ORGANIZATION.—The new national organization set on foot by The O'Donoghue and a few of his sympathizers, and which was to result from the "mass meeting," and to liberate Ireland from the British yoke by means of the war with America, has proved an utter abortion. The confession of its failures was made on Saturday by the *Nation*, one of the organs, in a manifesto of three or four columns on "The Year before us."—*British Paper.*

HORRIBLE MURDER IN IRELAND.—A brutal murder has been perpetrated in Enniskillen. The victim was a quiet, inoffensive man, named Wm. Carleton, who had recently opened a public house in that town. He was found in the morning lying in the hall dying, near the door, with his face in a pool of blood. Blood was also found in rooms up stairs, in the yard, and in other parts of the premises. Persons living next door heard a scuffle in the night, and faint cries of murder; but such cries are not unusual in that part of the town, and no notice was taken. The skull was fractured, and there was a cut six inches long on the neck, which had penetrated the jaw-bone. The wounds might have been inflicted by a short heavy sword. There was a man named Mihan, and a woman named McCaffrey, living in another part of the house, and they heard no unusual noise at all. Several persons had been drinking at Carleton's during the night, but there was no evidence to warrant the detention of any of them though they could not all give a satisfactory account of themselves. The coroner's jury found a verdict of "wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

SCOTLAND.

FIGHTING AND FISHING.—When the 200 Caithness volunteers returned from drill, and when foreshadows of the cloud on the political horizon to be seen, some of them were told of the possibility of their being called out, when, with a *naviete* which calls forth a smile, they replied: "Go, surely, we'll go, an' fecht as far as they like, if they'll only let us back in time for the herrin' fishin.'"

On Sunday forenoon, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, preached in the Free College Glasgow, in connection for the reduction of the debt on that church, when the unprecedented sum of £2,630 was put into the collection plate. The collection is the largest made upon any day in any church in Scotland. Three officebearers of the church contributed amongst them the munificent sum of £1,100. So says the Glasgow Herald.

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH PROVERBS.—There are two well known proverbs which utterly contradict each other. "A rolling stone," says the one, "never gathers moss." "A gangin fit," says the other, "is aye getting." The source of the contradiction is that they are the proverbs of two nations, and each expresses the result of national experience. The one is the proverb of the English—a rich people, who have found that the surest means to good fortune is to stay at home and stick to some established profession. The other is the proverb of the Scots, who found, on the other hand, that the best path to fortune was that which conducted them from their own sterile land into more fortunate regions. The wandering Scot was known all over Europe, ever seeking the spot most propitious to his fortunes, and changing his home without a particle of compunction, when the chance of "fresh fields and pastures new" opened to him tempting prospects in the distance.—*Scotsman.*

Correspondence.

POST OFFICE MATTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

SIR,—The Press is sometimes said to be a powerful engine for good or evil; so I wish to evoke the aid of the *Post* in remedying the grievances and abuses we suffer from present Post Office arrangements, both of a provincial and local character.

All suffer from the tax on our newspapers and the 50 per cent penalty on our unpaid letters; and we at Oakwood suffer a wrong by the exactions made in consequence of the discrepancies of the currency, and the way P. O. matters are administered here.

One of the reasons given by the Postmaster General for the introduction of the amendment to the P.O. acts, reimposing the tax on newspapers, was that additional compensation is required for Postmasters. Let us see what does this remuneration amount to. Postmasters in towns and cities are paid by a stated salary; in villages and country localities, by a commission of about 33⅓ per cent, which amounts to 13¼ cents for delivering a weekly newspaper for three months—a heavy remuneration certainly, and for which the P.M. has to keep accounts with the Department and with the receiver of the paper, besides being subject to some losses from careless paper takers. But the cream lies in skimming the coins, and casual advantages accruing from the fact that there is no check on newspaper accounts, as under the old impost law they were charged in the letter bills, but now they are huddled off to the deliverery P.O. without charging, and the P.M. returns what he pleases. In paying a cent, nothing less than a penny or cent will do, and a cent shaving off a yorker, which you see amounts to an 8 per cent final shave, for in passing out they go along smoothly at the fictitious current value.

Now there might be an excuse for this jobbery if P.M.'s were obliged to make their quarterly returns with this money, but the contrary is well known to be the case, for the returns are sent in envelopes furnished by the Department, suited to cover bank bills, and addressed to the Postmaster General in print. The Postmaster may pay with specie, either to the Department or a bank agency, but I am certain there is not one in the Province does so with these old coins, any way. So my conclusion is that it is merely used as a thin cover or guise to rob the dear public under.

A word on the letter penalty: If it is desirable to make the prepayment of letters compulsory—which I think is the case—either by stamp or money, why not make it so, and then this provoking penalty would be abolished, for, as a rule, it falls on the class least able to pay. The next thing I have to complain of is the P.O. hours. Owing to the arbitrary rule of closing the Post Office at 7 o'clock P.M., and the mail being due at Oakwood somewhere about 6 or 7 o'clock, it often happens that just as the mail is ready for delivery, the door is closed, it being 7 o'clock P.M., in the face of the pliant public, and in defiance of a rule of the P.O. Department, that P.O.'s are to be open during the business hours of the place where kept. Another rule of the Department provides that mails are to be kept open till within half an hour of the arrival of the mail. Both rules are set at defiance here, consequently letters and daily papers from Toronto are two days old on delivery; and it involves three days to receive and reply to a letter from Manilla (6 miles). Remonstrance is in vain.

Hoping, with your aid, to get a remedy, and thus add another of the many instances of the power of the Press,

I am, Yours,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Oakwood, Feb. 1, 1862.

LATEST NEWS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

SKIRMISH AT OCCOQUAN.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

A dispatch from Gen. Heintzeman, dated Fort Lyon to-day, addressed to Assistant Adj.-Gen. Williams, says: "Last night a force of fifty men of the 37th New-York Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Burke, sent out by Col. Hayman, surprised the enemy—Texas Rangers—at Mrs. Lee's house, at the head of Belmont, on Occoquan Bay. The rebel force was about 30 men, nine of whom were killed, and one made prisoner. Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

Private letters received in Washington from persons abroad, confirm the impression that the Governments of England, France and Spain meditate an early recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. This recognition, it will be pretended, is made in the cause of humanity.

ARMS FOR COLORED UNION MEN.

Burnside, like a practical Yankee, and an unprejudiced volunteer, took out a quantity of spare muskets for the use of our Carolina colored brethren with military tastes. His instructions, however, were received from Gen. McClellan, as were those of Gen. Sherman, now quietly enjoying the present the Navy made him at Port Royal. Mr. Cameron prepared neither of them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Augusta, Jan. 20.

The Charleston *Courier* this morning says that information has been received from New Orleans that the confederate steamer Calhoun, on her way from Havana with a large and valuable cargo, was chased by a Lincoln cruiser, and abandoned and burned.

The Calhoun was a side-wheel steamer of 1058 tons register, built at New-York in 1851, of oak, one hundred and seventy-five feet long, twenty-seven feet breadth of beam, and eleven feet depth of hold, vertical engine, with a forty-four-inch cylinder, and ten feet stroke of piston.

The Richmond *Despatch* has heard that in Wayne County when it was proposed to draft the militia they instantly to a man volunteered for the war. This unexpected response was so universal that contentions resulted upon the question of remaining at home, and those upon whom the lot fell were loud in their expressions of disappointment.

A dispatch from Augusta says that news from Savannah confirms the report of the capture of Cedar Keys. The federals burnt the town, wharves and five schooners in port, also fifty bales of cotton and 150 bbls. of turpentine. The enemy have left the place.

SEVEN BRIDGE-BURNERS TO BE SHOT.—ANOTHER BRIDGE BURNED BY THE REBELS.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.

The military commission, assembled at Palmyra for the trial of the bridge-burners, has found seven persons guilty and sentenced them to be shot. The sentence has been approved by Major-General Halleck, and they will be executed at a time and place hereafter to be designated. A gentleman who reached this city yesterday from Palmyra reports Long Bridge, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, burned by the rebels on Saturday night. The bridge had just been completed.

WRECK OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.

A correspondent of the Havana *Diario de la Marina* writes from Nassua, under date of Jan. 12:

'You will have heard by the Reindeer, that her Britannic Majesty's steamer Conqueror, of 100 guns, has gone ashore at Rum Key. The Bulldog went to her aid and brought away yesterday forty cannon, and as many men of her crew as she could receive on board. On the 10th the Steady also went to the relief of the Conqueror, and found her, we learn, in a hopeless condition, filled with water and badly hogged. The Nimble had left to carry the news of the disaster to Admiral Milne, who is in Bermuda.

The Conqueror is one of the finest vessels of the British navy. It has been built but seven years, and its engine is of 800 horse-power. It has transported a battalion of marines to Jamaica, and was on its way back, under canvass alone, to Bermuda, by way of Crooked Island Channel. The undertaking was rash and unusual, had has resulted as I have told you.

Much indignation is felt here at the action of the United States Consul in selling to H. B. M's. steamers Bulldog and Steady coal sent hither for the supply of American naval vessels.

Several vessels with cargoes destined for ports of the Southern Confederacy, have recently sailed from Nassau.'

ANOTHER DEATH THROUGH CRINOLINE.—On Saturday morning Miss Sarah Wainwright, a young girl of fourteen years of age, expired at the City of London Hospital, from the effects of dreadful injuries received though the igniting of her crinoline the previous evening, while alone in a room in her parent's house. Her limbs and arms were perfectly charred, and it is surprising how her life was preserved for even an hour.—*Exchange Paper.*

ANOTHER MILITARY MURDER AT ALDERSHOTT was committed on the evening of Saturday last. A private soldier, named Jackson, deliberately discharged his rifle at Sergeant Dixon. The ball passed through the unfortunate man's body, killing him almost instantaneouly, and then passed through the shoulder of a corporal named Campbell. There appears to have been no motive but a savage desire to destroy life. The coroner's inquest took place on Monday, when the jury, after a few moments' deliberation, returned verdict of "Wilful Murder," and recommended that in future either the soldiers should be deprived of their firearms in barracks, or that instant justice should be executed upon all such murderers taken "red-handed."

BIRTH.

At Whitby, on the 24th ult., the wife of Mr. Jacob Bryan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Woodville, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. McTavish, the Rev. J McLauchlin, of Beaverton, to Miss McAndrews, of Woodville.

DEATH.

At North Eldon, on the 25th ult., Bessy Munro aged 73 years. Mrs. Munro came to Canada in the year 1830, and was amongst the first of those who settled in Eldon. By her kind and amiable disposition she made a large circle of friends, who sympathise with her children and grandchildren, in their bereavement.

FOR SALE,

THAT excellent improved Farm, known as North half of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession of Ops—at present occupied by Henry Baldwin. For terms apply to

Messrs. COCKBURN & STANTON, Cobourg.

Cobourg, Feb. 6, 1862. 135-3m

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 7, South of Peel Street, in the Town of Lindsay. Title indisputable. For particulars apply to

EDWARD BLACKWELL, Lindsay.
Or to MARGERET ENGLISH, Emily, near Omemee.

Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1861. 135-3m

MARKETS.

—o—

Feb. 6, 1862.

The wheat market is somewhat more active. Farmers see the necessity of selling, and the buyers are able to give as high prices for good samples as any other place in the vicinity. We are sorry to find that at present the Lindsay market has not a good name either in Montreal, or with the Farmers. On the part of the latter, much improvement is required in cultivating and harvesting this cereal. There are many good agriculturists in the county, whose judicious examples might be profitably followed by their less enterprising neighbors.

LINDSAY.

Wheat—Fall	0.00 to 0.95
" Spring	0.75 to 0.80
Barley	0.00 to 0.00
Oats	0.20 to 0.00
Peas	0.40 to 0.50
Beef, per 100lbs	3.50
Pork "	3.50
Turkeys, each	0.40 to 0.50
Mutton, per lb	00.4
Geese, each	0.30
Ducks	0.20 to 0.25
Chickens, per pair	0.20 to 0.25
Flour, per 100 lbs	2.50
Indian Corn	1.35
Eggs	0.15
Potatoes, per bush	0.30
Butter, per lb. Firkin	0.12
" " Fresh	0.13

TORONTO.

Fall Wheat	.90 to 1.08
Spring Wheat	.80 to .85
Flour—Fancy, 4,30 to 4,35; dou. ex.	4.90 to 5.00
Oats	.33 to .35
Peas	.48 to .50
Barley	.53 to .54
Butter per lb, fresh 15c to 17c; Tub No 1	.12 to .14
Eggs per doz	.18 to .20
Potatoes per bushel	.80 to .90
Cheese	.00 to .00

MONTREAL.

Flour—per brl of 196 lbs, middlings	2.90 to	3.25
" Fine	3.80	4.00
" Supr, No. 2	4.90	4.70
" " No. 1	4.80	4.90
" Fancy	5.00	5.15
" Extra	5.30	5.50
" Supr extra	5.60	6.00
Oatmeal, per brl of 200lbs	4.00	4.20
Wheat, per 60lbs—U. C. Spring	0.00	1.04
Pork, per brl of 200lbs—Mess	12.25	12.50
" Prime Mess 12 00 to 00.50, Prime	9.00	00.00
Ashes—Pots, 6.70 to 6.75; Pearls, 112lb	6.65	6.70
Pease, per 66lbs	.65	.70
Barley, per 50lbs	.55	.60
Corn, per 56lbs	.52	.55
Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	.09	.10
" Fair and good	.11	.12½
" Fine and choice dairy	.13	.15
Lard, per lb	.07½	.08
Cheese	.08½	.09
Tallow, per lb	.08¾	.09
Leather—Spanish Sole, No 1, per lb.	.24½	.25½
" " " 2, "	.21½	.22½
" Slau. No 1, 0.23 to 0.24½; No 2	.23	.24½
Calfskins	.62½	.70
Harness	.21	.24
Enamelled Cow, per foot	.16	.17

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhœa, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED,

New and Rare Confectionery!

AT HOBART'S MEDICAL HALL,

Mrs. Patrick's Block, Kent Street, Lindsay.

135-3

PROSPECTUS OF THE Scottish American Journal;

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd, 1862, was commenced a new volume (V) of the Scottish American Journal; and in future the numbers issued between the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repository of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The Scottish American Journal, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly, a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of the Scottish American Journal is its regular republication—*verbatim et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long-needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the Scottish American Journal, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the Scottish American Journal is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narrative of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt in several of the Provinces of intelligence as to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the Scottish American Journal increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication of serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland; each tale emanating from the pen of an author of celebrity. As heretofore, particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and purity of thought, resident here or abroad. The first number of the new volume contained the commencement of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

"THE LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON."

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single Copies (each)	5cts.
One copy for one year	2 50

CLUB RATES.

Five copies	10 00
Twelve copies	20 00
Twenty-five copies	40 00

Specimen Copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscriptions in Provincial money. Odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for Three Dollars, or 13s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to

A. M. STEWART,
No. 37 Park-row, New York.

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm, Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE,
Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

To Let,

A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, in one of the healthiest and pleasantest situations in Lindsay, with a well-stocked Fruit and Flower Garden, on three-quarters of an acre of ground.

For particulars, apply to

WM. THOMPSON.

Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1862. 135-tf

To Let.

AN OFFICE and DWELLING, or Dwelling alone, with immediate entry, on Lindsay Street, and conveniently situated for business. Apply at the Office of the *Canadian Post*, Lindsay, Feb. 6, 1862.

COAL OIL

OF the finest quality, and a good assortment of Lamps at

HOBART'S MEDICAL HALL,
Mrs. Patrick's Block, Kent Street, Lindsay.

135-3

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of McNAB & McDOUGALL. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.

JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.

Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Plans and descriptions drawn up. Wild and other lands valued. Valuable lands for sale in adjoining townships.

Offices—Beaverton and Woodville.

GEO. GIBSON, Woodville. P. BURNET, Beaverton. 134-tf

ENCOURAGE

CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegrees and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

UNDERTAKING.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.

JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.

Port Hope, January, 1862. 131-1y

To Let,

A TAVERN and STORE in the Flourishing Village of BOBCAYGEON. For terms, apply to THOMAS KITTLE, Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, Jan. 30, 1862. 134-2

"VANITY FAIR."
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE offer as a PREMIUM to every Three Dollar subscriber to *Vanity Fair* a copy of the ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS, to be shortly published, in book form, by Rudd & Carleton, of this city. Price, $1.00. We will send any other One Dollar publication which may be preferred. We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the BOOK will be sent POSTAGE FREE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy	one year	Postage unpaid	2.50
"	"	and "Artemus Ward Letters," post. unp'd	3.00
"	"	" paid	3.00
Two Copies	"	(to one address) post. p'd	5.00
Five "	"	" unp'd	10.00
One Copy	"	and Worcester's Ill'd Q'rto Dictionary, post. unp'd	6.00
Three Copies	"	and Wor. I. Q. Dictionary	9.00

BOUND VOLUMES.

Single Volume	Postage paid	2.00
Three Vols. and copy of paper one year, books prepaid only		7.00
Four " and copy of paper, one year, books prepaid only		8.00
Three " and copy of Paper, one year, (to California) books p. p'd only		8.00
Four " " " "		9.00

Remittances must be made in Gold, New York or Eastern Currency, or other Currency at New York par. Seal all letters securely, and address plainly to

LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
Publisher for Proprietors, No. 100 Nassau-st., N.Y.

133-1t

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW YORK LEDGER for 1862.

THE LEDGER has been more prosperous—has made more money during the past twelve months—than any other paper, either daily or weekly, published in New York or any other city in this country. The great reason why the LEDGER has been so much more successful than any or all other papers is, that we have not hesitated to spend money freely in securing the services of all the great and popular writers of the country. While other papers have been compelled to economize—to cut down the size of their sheets, and print on a poor quality of paper, we have, on the other hand, been enabled to keep up to the highest point of excellence in every respect, and to avail ourselves of all the improvements and novelties which would tend to the entertainment and gratification of our readers. We have never offered any humbug premiums to secure subscribers, for the reason that we have preferred to put merit, or premium into the paper itself, and in that way we give every reader more than the worth of his money. Besides, nine out of every ten papers that have offered premiums have been swindling concerns, and every paper that has anything to do with that sort of thing is sure to die. They are not conducted on sound principles.

The following are the names of some of our leading contributers for the new year—1862. What other paper ever presented such an array of distinguished and popular names:

Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Wm. Cullen Byrant, A. Oakey Hall, J. G. Saxe, G. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, G. D. Prentice, S. Cobb Jr., E. Bennett, Wm. R. Wallace, T. S. Arthur, P. H. Myers, Col. W. B. Dunlop, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Southworth, Fanny Fern, Anna Cora Ritchie, Alice Cary, Mary Forrest, Miss. E. A. Dupuy, Mary Stanley Gibson, and many clergymen, professors in colleges, statesmen, and other eminent writers residing in different parts of the Union.

Our Corps of contributors for the coming year will be so large, and will embrace such a variety of eminent talent, that every department of literature will receive the particular attention of some one competent to do it ample and special justice. In fact, our contributers will send us from week to week much more matter than we can possibly use, so that we shall always have a fresh and superabundant supply from which to select the very best.

The LEDGER's great success is owing to the fact that we spare no expense in getting up the best family paper—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the NEW YORK LEDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

As this is the season of the year when Postmasters and others are in the habit of forming clubs, we direct their particular attention to

OUR TERMS.

Single copies, $2 per annum; two copies $3; four copies $6; eight copies 12 dollars. Postmasters and others who get up clubs can afterwards add single copies at $1,50. The party who sends 12 dollars for a club of eight copies will be entitled to a copy free. Terms invariably in advance. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.

☞ We employ no travelling agents. Address all communications to

ROBERT BONNER,
No. 40 Park Row, New York.

New Cash Store
RE-OPENED
BY JAMES LANG, JUNR.,
In the Centre Store of Mr. Thomas Keenan's Brick Block,

WHERE will be found a very Large and Complete Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, consisting in part of—

Grey Shirtings,	Plain and Fancy Stuffs,	Sewed Muslins,
White Shirtings,	Winsies and Galas,	Hosiery and Gloves,
Tickings,	Fancy Dresses,	Haberdashery,
Striped Shirtings,	Prints,	Umbrellas,
Denims and Drills,	Printed Delaines,	Shirts and Stays,
Heavy Dyed Goods,	Printed and Plain Repps,	Caps, Felt Hats, &c.,
Linen Bagging and Osnaburgs,	Woolen Shawls,	Small Wares,
Carpets, Damasks, &c.,	Wove and Fancy Shawls,	Linen and Cotton Threads,
Blankets,	Mantles,	Seamless Bags,
Horse Covers,	Towellings and Table Cloths,	Linen Bags,
Flannels and Plaidings,	Dyed Linings,	Woolen Yarn,
Woolen Cloths,	Scotch and English Muslins,	Cotton Yarn,
Moleskins and Corduroys,	Scotch and Irish Linens,	Cotton Twine,
Woolen and Cotton Drawers,	Silks,	Waddings,
Tweeds,	Ribbons,	Battings,
French Merinoes & Delaines,	Laces,	Wicking, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the very lowest remunerative profit, *for Cash or Produce.*

All Goods marked in plain figures and *no abatement* from prices asked. Purchasers will do well to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be found one of the largest ever offered in the Town of Lindsay, and the Goods all new and worthy the attention of the purchasing public.

134-tf

Furniture! Furniture!
NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

MAGAZINES AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

ON HAND, and RECEIVING WEEKLY, assorted SUPPLIES of the above, including

BLACKWOOD, THE ENGLISH REVIEWS, HARPER'S, FRANK LESLIE'S AND GODEY'S MAGAZINES, &c. &c.,

all of which can be had at the

"Canadian Post" Book and Stationery Establishment,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

LINDSAY, Jan. 16, 1862.

NO WAR FOR CANADA!

ANDREW J. BOUNSALL & CO.,

DETERMINED to encourage the Agricultural Interests of the County, are prepared, at the WILLIAM STREET

Foundry and Machine Shops,

—To supply—

PLOUGHS of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, STUMPING MACHINES, HORSE HOES, ROAD SCRAPERS, HARROWS with patent rotary pins,

THRESHING MACHINES AND FANNING MILLS, CHURNS, and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ *Horses Shod on the best principles.* *Smith's work in all its branches.*

IRON CASTINGS ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ Cordwood, Oak, Ash, Elm, Maple, Bass and Pine Logs taken in exchange. ☜

A good opportunity to cut down Canadian Forests instead of Yankees. 118tf

BARGAINS!

THE most extraordinary bargains ever offered in Lindsay are now to be had at W. J. WEBSTER'S recently established cheap BOOT & SHOE STORE, William Street East side, opposite Veitch's Hotel, one door South of Jewett's Saloon. The subscriber has in store a very large and complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c.,

which have been purchased exclusively for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the views of the most economical. Persons in want of Boots, Shoes, &c., will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock and Prices, as he claims to give better bargains than can be had in any other house in this town. Remember! his Boots, &c., suit the *eye*, the *foot*, and the *pocket*. They *look* well, *fit* well, and *wear* well.

A large Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES just received, and will be offered at the lowest *Cash prices.*

All kinds of country produce taken in Exchange for Goods. *Positively no Credit.*

LINDSAY, Oct. 24, 1861. W. J. WEBSTER. 122-3m

Victoria Bakery and Grocery.
EMPORIUM OF TRADE.

MATTHEW BLAKELY

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and friends, that he has completed his arrangements for the Fall and Winter Trade—his Stock consisting of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, GOOD BREAD, CAKES and BISCUIT, and all kinds of CONFECTIONARIES which, for variety and lowness of price, must command attention.

All his Goods will be sold low for Cash, and Cash only, as he is persuaded that the nimble sixpence is preferable to the slow shilling; for that reason, he is determined to sell only for the ready money. Call and examine price and quality before purchasing elsewhere.

Corner of William and Peel Streets, south of Mr. T. Fournier's Hotel.

☞ **All outstanding Books, Debts and Notes, must be paid forthwith, as his Motto now is "Ready Money and no more Credit."**

Lindsay, Oct. 21, 1861. 121-tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,

One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, McGee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop in Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. C. PASSAGE. 114-tf

Books for Sunday School Presents.

THE BEST PLACE to buy BOOKS for Sunday School Presents, is at the Book Store, opposite the Post Office, Lindsay. A new stock just received.

Read This!

WM. THOMPSON having disposed of his business to Mr. Matthew Blakely, on William Street, requests all persons who are indebted to him to call there for their accounts, and pay the same.

The receipt of Mr. Blakely, or his Clerk, will be a sufficient discharge.

And just mark this—

To save costs you must pay up at once.

Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 125-tf

ROBERT CAMPBELL

BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Ontario, to his extensive stock of *DRY GOODS*, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Satinettes, Hats and Caps, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.

A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos, &c., just received.

Call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains will be given for Cash.

Perry's Brick Buildings, Whitby.

Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

W. S. FINCH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 5 King Street East, 3 doors from the corner of Yonge Street, Toronto.

CUSTOM-MADE Fashionable CLOTHING of the best kind always on hand.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 18-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For Sale in Lindsay.

CONSISTING of One Acre, well drained and in a high state of cultivation for Garden purposes. There is a good Frame Dwelling, containing 9 Rooms, with good Cellar, a splendid well of excellent water, together with good substantial Outbuildings. It has a frontage of 132 feet on Lindsay St., (one of the main thoroughfares of the town), 330 feet on Durham St., and 132 feet on Mill St. It is at present occupied by T. Keenan, Esq., and will be sold in one block, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to

T. KEENAN, Esq.,
or to J. O'LEARY.

Lindsay, Jan. 8, 1862. 131-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King Street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, 30 by 20 feet, with the premises and appurtenances.

Terms—150 dollars down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage for 450 dollars and interest, payable in three annual instalments.

A good Title given and immediate possession.

Apply to DAVID GREER.
Or to T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister.

Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-tf

YOU DON'T SAY SO!!

DRS. LLOYD & KENNEDY, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS, Have REMOVED their Dental Office to WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Lisle's Butcher Shop.

Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1861. 127-tf

Notice.

G. S. HOBART'S
Wholesale & Retail Medical Hall,
Mrs. Patrick's Block, Kent St., Lindsay,

IS NOW OPEN with a thorough and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Paint Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps, Confectionery, Stationery, Irish, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuffs, &c., &c., &c., embracing a complete assortment of everything found in City Drug Stores.

Wholesale customers supplied at the lowest rates with promptness and dispatch.

J. G. DEANS, Manager.

Lindsay, Jan. 16, 1862. 132-tf

WM. WHARIN,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

23 King Street West, No 3 Rossin Buildings.

THE Subscriber has now largely increased his Stock of Goods, and is able to suit his customers with whatever they may require in the above line, at prices lower than usual, and in quality inferior to none in the Province.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Remember the address,

WM. WHARIN,
No 3, Rossin Buildings, Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON STAGE LINE.

UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa and Whitby, and arriving in Beaverton at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Workman's Hotel, Beaverton, at 2 o'clock, and Manilla after the arrival of the Stage from Prince Albert, and reaches Lindsay about 8 o'clock.

Fares reasonable. The Proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage, unless booked and paid for.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

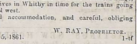
ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.

Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 11th Nov. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

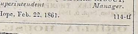
Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 8.00 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 11.35 a.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 2.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 5.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.* THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager.*

Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-tf



NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd 1861, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	7 15 A.M.	Express	10 30 A.M.
Express	4 10 P.M.	Mail	8 05 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Express	5 30 A.M.	Mail	1 00 P.M.
Mail	3 00 P.M.	Express	9 40 P.M.

Mail Train leaving Toronto at 7.15 A.M., connects with new Steamer "Emily May," on Lake Simcoe daily, which makes the trip around the lake to Orillia and return in time to connect with Mail South same evening to Toronto.

Mail Train also connects daily with Steamer "Clifton" at Collingwood, for Thornbury, Meaford, Cape Rich, and Owen Sound.

J. LEWIS GRANT,
Superintendent.

Northern Railway Office, Toronto, August 31, 1861. 114-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) WM. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG,
Mayor of Lindsay.

Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD,
Sole Canadian Agent
for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLSON.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

Royal Insurance Comp'y,
FIRE AND LIFE.

Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, INSPECTOR. F. H. HEWARD, MANAGER, Toronto.

JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.

Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Lombard Street and Charing Cross,
LONDON.

Established in 1782.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Canada,
OBADIAH BIGELOW, *Agent, Lindsay.*

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London.

⁂ No charge made for Policies.

Lindsay, Dec. 4, 1861. 126-6m

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

DAILY INCOME, $7500.

INVESTED FUNDS, $6,299,130.

INVESTED IN CANADA, OVER $200,000.

DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT IN 1860, £57,439 STERLING.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., DEP.-CHAIRMAN.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, BANKERS.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to

JAMES HEAP,
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO, C.W.

CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000.

Incorporated 1851.

PRESIDENT: ISAAC C. GILMOR, Esq. VICE-PRESIDENT: M. ROSSIN, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

JOSHUA G. BEARD,	MARCUS ROSSIN,
ISAAC C. GILMOR,	THOS. HAWORTH,
JOHN McMURRICH,	ROBERT GILMOR,
ROBERT STANTON,	AND
GEORGE MICHIE,	W. HENDERSON, Esqs.

Secretary and Treasurer, BERNARD HALDAN,
Solicitor, - - - - - ANGUS MORRISON,
Bankers, - - - - - BANK UPPER CANADA.
BENJAMIN SWITZER, Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE—CHURCH ST., TORONTO,
With Agencies all over the Province.

☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department.

Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company.

☞ Terms of Application, and all necessary information, to be had on applying to

DAVIDSON & GORDON,
Agents at Beaverton.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 25-tf

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA,
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Established 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—$1,986,080.

President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. John H. Cameron,	Lewis Moffat, Esq.
Hon. George Crawford,	George Duggan, Esq.
Hon. Malcolm Cameron,	John Cameron, Esq.
R. P. Colton, Esq.	Angus Morrison, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.	E. C. Jones, Esq.

W. L. Perrin, Esq.

Manager & Secretary, James Sydney Crocker, Esq.
Assistant Secretary, - J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.
Inspector of Agencies, G. B. Spencer, Esq.
Solicitors, - - - - - Messrs. Duggan and Burns.
Bankers, - - - - - The Bank of Toronto.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average rates.

CHARLES C. KELLER,
Agent at Beaverton.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber having removed to the commodious premises lately occupied by Mr. Arch. Campbell, would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has received, and is from time to time receiving, a general Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., an inspection of which he solicits from intending purchasers.

☞ Remember—*One door West of old Stand.*

ANDREW MACNAB.

Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 24-tf

Stationery!

STATIONERY of every kind and quality to be had cheap for cash—as cheap as can be had in Toronto—at the

"Canadian Post" Book Store,

Opposite the Post Office,
LINDSAY, C.W.

TORONTO WHOLESALE STATIONERS AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS!

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.

3 & 4 *Commercial Buildings, Yonge Street,*
TORONTO,

BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery department.

Blank Books of every description; Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL ☜

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

The Genesee Farmer.
ESTABLISHED IN 1831.

THE FARMER'S OWN PAPER.

The Cheapest Agricultural paper in the world!

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

PUBLISHED for thirty years in one of the best wheat and fruit regions of America, with correspondents in nearly every State and in Canada, it contains information of great interest and importance to every farmer, gardener and fruit grower. No farmer can afford to be without it.

It costs only fifty cents a year! and contains more agricultural and horticultural matter than most of the two-dollar weeklies.

Accurate Market Reports of the London, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati and Toronto markets are given in each number. All the leading foreign and American journals are received, and special pains are taken to give the latest and most reliable information in regard to the state of the crops at home and abroad.

A copy of the paper sent free to all who wish to examine it.

Address—JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Rochester, N.Y.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom the most liberal offers are made.

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862.

The Globe;
DAILY, TRI WEEKLY, & WEEKLY,

DEVOTED TO

NEWS, COMMERCE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

The year upon which we are about to enter will be the nineteenth of the existence of THE GLOBE.

THE GLOBE has been since its first establishment the advocate of integrity and prudence in the administration of public affairs, warmly attached to British connection, and resolved to perpetuate that connection at all hazards. It has been the aim of its conductors to render the Government of Canada acceptable to the people by uprightness, energy and economy.

THE GLOBE is the unflinching advocate of Representation by Population.

THE GLOBE is the earnest advocate of Economy in the Public Expenditure.

The subject of Education has always received special attention in THE GLOBE. The free instruction of the people of all sects and opinions in National Common Schools and Colleges, free from sectarianism, has always seemed to its conductors one of the greatest blessings which can be conferred upon Canada. Deeply sympathising in the trials and labors of the Teacher, THE GLOBE does all that lies in its power to elevate his position and increase his emoluments.

THE GLOBE opposes the re-imposition of restraints on the lending of money, believing, as experience has assuredly established, that such restraints only increase the rates exacted by the money-lenders. It advocates the removal of all restrictions from Trade and Commerce, so far as it can be done consistently with the maintenance of the public credit.

THE GLOBE watches with close attention the progress of the civil war in the neighboring Republic. Connected as Canada and the United States are by the bonds of a common origin and extended commercial intercourse—every effort has been put forth to maintain a friendly feeling between the two countries. But should events, past or future, arising out of the existing struggle, compel Great Britain to appeal to arms to resent insult offered to the British flag, the conductors of THE GLOBE will know how to do their duty in rousing the country to prepare promptly and vigorously for war.

THE GLOBE advocates the passage of a well-considered Bankrupt Law, which will at once protect the rights of creditors, and enable the unfortunate trader after surrender of his effects, a strict examination of his affairs, and certification that he has acted honestly, to begin the world anew.

THE GLOBE, as a commercial journal, has always taken the first rank. Its market and shipping reports are full and reliable. It publishes yearly reports of the various branches of trade, and takes a special interest in all new and important mercantile enterprises. The past year it has devoted special attention to the discovery, refining and sale of petroleum, an article which promises to be one of our largest items of Canadian export trade.

THE GLOBE also devotes much space to Agricultural Matters, and to Mechanics, and new inventions. Nothing which is of importance or interest to our growing manufactures escapes its observation.

The columns of THE GLOBE are varied and lightened by an occasional Tale, and by Poetry and Literary Miscellanies. Its Chess Column has hundreds of intelligent votaries, who watch its weekly appearance with interest and pleasure. As

AN ADVERTISING JOURNAL

THE GLOBE is one of the best in the world, inasmuch as it is more thoroughly circulated in its own peculiar district than any other journal known to us. Possessing a circulation approaching closely to Thirty Thousand, it has no rival among Canadian journals.

THE DAILY GLOBE

is $6 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is published at four o'clock every morning, but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of news, mercantile intelligence, and general information, of the latest and most interesting character.

Any person sending the Cash for Five Daily subscribers will be entitled to an additional copy, free.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE

is issued every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at $4 per annum, in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, and in its columns is given all that appears in the Daily Edition, with the telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the Cash for Five Tri-Weekly subscribers will be entitled to a free copy.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

is issued every Friday morning, at $2 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is printed on an immense double sheet of paper, of first-rate quality; it is made up in handsome quarto form, comprising eight pages of seven columns each; and contains more reading matter than any other political newspaper on the continent. Great care is taken in the compilation of the paper; the news is carefully collated from the Daily Edition, and articles specially prepared for its columns. The Market Reports, at home and abroad, receive constant attention.

To induce exertion on the part of the friends of THE GLOBE throughout the country, it has been resolved, that any person making up of a club may have—

Ten Copies for	Fifteen Dollars!
Twenty-Five Copies for	Thirty-five Dollars!
Eighty Copies for	One Hundred Dollars!

Any person sending $10 for Five Weekly subscribers will be entitled to a free copy.

The WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent to all clergymen for One Dollar a year.

Money Letters addressed "The Publisher of the GLOBE, Toronto, can be registered by payment of one penny, and their safe arrival will then be at the risk of the publisher.

Subscriptions may commence at any period of the year, and be made for any term; and persons desirous of receiving the paper need not wait for an agent to call on them, but have only to enclose their money, with their name and Post Office, to

GEO. BROWN,
GLOBE Office, Toronto.

Column for Farmers

MAPLE SUGAR.

The maple sugar season is just upon us. Always important as it is, this year it is more so than ever. The high price of cane sugar makes it a costly luxury, to be indulged in sparingly. Moreover, it will do us Northerners no harm to be thrown a little more upon our own resources. With the maple-trees and the sorghum plant, we shall get along quite comfortably.

The "sugar-bush" should always be securely fenced in; it is a great annoyance to have one's bucket visited by roving cattle during the night. The apparatus may be of the rudest kind—the "buckets" mere block of wood dug out with an axe, the sap boiled down in kettles hung on a cross-bar in the open woods—but then, the molasses and sugar will be rude, too. We can easily do better than that.

First—the conveniences for boiling down. Build an "arch" of brick and mortar, in size corresponding to the extent of the bush. On this, large pans are to be set for evaporating. Two or three cross-bars of iron are to be laid across the opening, to prevent the pans from sagging down. The pans should stand exactly level. Any tinner can make the pans, using Russia iron; two sheets rivited together with sides 5 or 6 inches deep turned over ⅜ wire, and provided with handles. When more than one pan is used they should be set on the same arch, each as much as its own depth higher than the other, so that the sap can be drawn, if desired, through faucets, from the highest into the lowest. If this arch is under a large shed, it will contribute much to the comfort and cleanliness of the work. Provide good dry wood.

For tapping the trees, use an auger ½ to ¾ inch size, and bore holes from an inch to one and a half deep merely cutting through the bark and sapwood. A deeper hole strikes into the heart-wood and begets decay. By tapping three or four feet above the ground, the sap is kept quite free from flying leaves and dirt.

Various kinds of spouts are used. Those made of tin or sheet iron are in high favor with some. They are about two inches wide and six inches long, rounded up eaves-trough fashion, and one end sharpened with a file, or on a grind-stone. It is then driven into the bark just below the auger-hole, using a wooden mallet for driving, to avoid battering it. Others prefer wooden spouts, made of pine or hardwood.

Buckets are sometimes made of tin, and others of cedar, the wooden ones being hooped with iron or ash, and painted. These are suspended either on the end of the spout (bad practice), or upon a large nail or hook driven into the tree.

For collecting sap, some still practice carrying the buckets by hand to the kettles or pans; some conduct it by shallow troughs to a large reservoir at the center of the bush. Others collect the sap by pailfuls; in a cask or vat drawn upon a sled or vat drawn upon a sled or stone-boat.

Sugaring Off.—This is an easy process. When the sap is boiled down to a syrup, strain it through a clean flannel strainer into a medium sized cauldron, and boil it until it granulates. If leaves, pieces of bark, ashes, flies, or dirt of any kind has fallen into the sap, it must be clarified. This can be done by using milk, or saleratus and the whites of eggs. A good recipe is a half teacup of new milk to every pailful of syrup. Then boil slowly and stir well together, skimming off the scum which will soon rise to the surface. This done, and the syrup being found "dry" enough (by testing a little in a saucer) to make into forms, pour it into tin moulds of any convenient size or form, and when solid, lay the cakes upside down to prevent premature draining. At the first leisure moment, lay the cakes on their edges with the dishes underneath to catch the drainings. The cakes will soon harden.—*Am. Agra.*

APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Pare and thinly slice the apple; rub butter in the flour, nearly enough for an ordinary pie crust; mix a little soda in some buttermilk to make it foam; more than this is injurious; now moisten the crust as soft as an ordinary biscuit, roll out and butter it over lightly, then double it over once and repeat. Put in no more apples than the crust will easily lap over on, and two small dumplings are better than one large one, as they are more easily got in a bag, and take less time in cooking. When the fruit is cooked the pastry is done, and the time of cooking must be regulated accordingly. If you cook the fruit before putting it in, half an hour is sufficient to boil an ordinary sized dumpling made in this way, though in roll, from an hour and a half to two hours is necessary. A good sauce to be eaten with apple dumplings is made as follows:—To a pint of boiling water, add a good slice of butter; half a nutmeg grated, two tablespoonfuls of flour, previously mixed in cold water, and half a teaspoonful of extract of lemon, with a coffee-cup of white sugar; boil one minute.

Odds and Ends.

The best of agricultural fairs—farmers' daughters.

When you dispute with a fool, he is very certain to be similarly employed.

It is said that "the pen is mightier than the sword." Neither is of much use without the *holder*.

Why is a person who never lays a wager as bad as a regular gambler? Because he is no *better*.

Which is the cheapest way of building a house for a pig? Tie his tail in a knot and you have a *pig-stye*.

Punch's Almanac advises the farmers to sow their P's, keep their U's warm, hive their B's, shoot their J's, feed their N's, look after their potatoes' I's, and then take their E's.

This epitaph is inscribed on the grave of a smuggler in a country churchyard. He was shot by the exciseman:—'Here I lies, killed by the XI's.'

"Pat, you are wearing your stockings wrong side outward." "Och, and don't I know it, to be sure; there's a hole on the other side, there is."

The cheerful are the busy; when trouble knocks at your door or rings the bell, he will generally retire if you send him word you are "engaged."

Those are the most valuable that are the most serviceable; and those are the greatest, not that have the most talents, but that use those they possess the most usefully.

Love is the shadow of the morning, which decreases as the day advances. Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life.

An old woman who sold ale, being in church, fell asleep during divine service, and unluckily let her old-fashioned clasped Bible fall, which, making a great noise, she exclaimed, half awake, 'So, you jade, there's another jug broken!'

Rowland Hill made a good remark upon hearing the power of the letter H discussed, whether it were a letter or not. If it were not, he said, it would be a very serious affair for him, for it would make him *ill* all the days of his life.

A Short Novel.—Sweet Margaret Fane came up the lane from picking the ripe-red berries, and met young Paul, comely and tall, going to market with cherries. Stopping she blushed, and he looked flushed, perhaps 'twas the burden they carried; when they passed on their burdens were one, and at Christmas they were married.

Cox in Crinoline.—The late Sir Thomas Cox found no other object among his "household gods" more fit for detraction than his wife's crinoline. "If hoops have no other advantage," sneered Lady Cox, one day, "they keep the men at a proper distance—and that's a great blessing." "To the *men*," growled Sir Thomas.

A French Marquis meeting Voltaire, said to him, 'Is it true, sir, that in a house where I am thought to be witty, you said I had no wit at all?' 'My lord,' answered Voltaire, 'there is not a word of truth in all the matter. I never was in a house where you were thought to be witty; and I never had occasion to tell any body you had no wit at all.'

An Irishman, who was very near-sighted, about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer to his antagonist than the other did to him, and that they were both to fire at the same time! This beats Sheridan's telling a fat man who was going to fight a thin one, that the latter's slim figure ought to be chalked on the other's portly person, and if the bullet hit him outside the chalk line, it was to go for nothing.

A man who marries a rich wife must expect occasionally to have it flung in his teeth. We have heard a report, however, which we think must have silenced such thrusts. A gentleman who had the misfortune to marry a fortune, was once exhibiting the fine points of his horse to a friend. "My horse," said the wife; "my money bought that horse." "Yes, madam," replied the husband, bowing, "and your money bought me."

Scene in a School-Room.—"First class in philosophy, come up. Ichabod, What are the properties of heat?"

"The properties of heat is to bake bread, boil water, cook eggs, and"—

"Stop—next, what are the properties of heat?"

The properties is to warm your toes when they get cold, by holding them to the fire, and so forth."

"Next. You, Solon."

"The chief properties of heat is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them."

"Very good, Solon. Can you give me an example?"

"Yes sir; in summer when it's hot, the days are long, and in winter, when it's cold, the days gets to be very short."

"Go to the head, Solon; boys, take your seats;" and the learned pedagogue was lost in wonder that so familiar an illustration had escaped his philosophical mind.

PRIVATE BOARD.

THE Subscriber has opened a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE in the premises lately occupied by Mr. John Lee. A select number of Boarders taken. Terms made known on application.

J. M'GUIRE.
Lindsay, Oct. 30, 1861. 122-3m

PEARSON'S SALOON,
William St., Lindsay.
JOHN PEARSON, Proprietor.

WINES and Liquors of the best quality, London Porter and India Pale Ale on draught. Cigars of the finest brands. Oysters from the most celebrated beds constantly on hand in season.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

HARRINGTON HOTEL,
QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ Charges Moderate.
A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,
Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*
TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Kent and William Sts.,
LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,
EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.
⁂ Terms liberal, to suit the times.
HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,
Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

⁂ Good Stabling.
Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.
T. G. BLACKHAM.
Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL
(*Late Hastings House*),
By W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.
Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.
H. UINS, Proprietor.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.
Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,
John St., Port Hope, C.W.
THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, Proprietor.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.
Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.
ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*
Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

ORILLIA HOUSE.
ORILLIA, Co. SIMCOE, C.W.

CONSIDERABLE additions having been made to this Hotel, the travelling public will have every attention paid to their wants, and at moderate prices.

Extensive Stabling and a careful Ostler.
JAMES QUINN, *Proprietor.*
Orillia, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,
King St. East, Toronto.
JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 per day.
J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE
(LATE CLARENDON HOTEL),
Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.
Board—One Dollar per day

☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.
W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a Half Hotel in Canada. 1-tf

H. C. RUSSELL'S
Furniture Warehouse,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS
OF
FURNITURE
IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order, ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best material, superior workmanship, and *at the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus; Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satistisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

THOMAS DEVANEY, Proprietor.

COFFINS,
of all sizes and various qualities,
always on hand, or made to order.
THOMAS DEVANEY.
Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-tf

MONTREAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CASH STORE,
NORTH SIDE OF KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

W. L. M'DONALD & CO.

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and the county of Victoria generally, that having escaped the late disastrous fire that destroyed the town of Lindsay, they still occupy the

BRICK STORE BELONGING TO DAVID BROWN.

They are led to believe that their customers in the country think that they cannot purchase goods as usual, or at former prices, in Lindsay, on account of the great fire, but they beg to assure them that they have not only a larger stock than ever on hand, but even

STILL LOWER THAN EVER WAS SOLD BEFORE IN LINDSAY.

Having just returned from Montreal, they have added over $7,000 worth of goods to their already large stock, and now feel assured that they can offer inducements that have never before been offered in this town. They have a larger stock and greater variety than any other three stores in town, and for cheapness and superiority cannot be surpassed even in Montreal or Toronto.

They have just opened, and now offer for Sale, a

Large Assortment of Dry Goods,
of all descriptions, which for goodness of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be equalled in town.

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION,
of all Sizes, Patterns, and Qualities.

Liquors, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Leather, and Boots and Shoes,

which they intend to sell at extremely low rates for Cash, lower, they believe, than goods equal quality have hitherto been sold at in this town.

In the DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT, may be found Silks, Satins, Cobourgs, Delains, Merinos, Ginhams, Holland, Nankeen, and Muslins; brilliant and fast color Prints; Ladies' Mantle Cloth; Square and Scarf Shawls in Silk, Barege, Delaines, Cashmere, Stella, and Granadines; Straw and Millinery Bonnets; Head-Dresses, Parasols, Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Hair-Nets, Hoops and Veils; Muslin Collars, Habits, and Sleeves; Children's Hoods and Hats; Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Rice, Tobacco, Indigo, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Molasses, Syrup, Snuff, Dried Apples, and everything usually kept in a general store.

LIQUOR DEPARTMENT.—Port and Sherry Wine; Pale and Dark Brandy; Holland and Old Tom Gin; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Porter, Ale, and Rum; also, Beer by the barrel.

LEATHER DEPARTMENT.—Spanish Sole, Upper Leather, Calf Skins.—*Inspection.*

As they are well acquainted with the best markets, and have agents constantly on the look out for bargains at wholesale, they are warranted in asserting that they cannot be undersold by any other house in Lindsay, a statement which all who purchase from them are enabled to endorse. Give them a call, and they will spare no effort in securing your custom by giving good value for your money.

They do not quote the prices of their goods, preferring to let parties call and examine for themselves, in which case if goods and prices are not satisfactory, visitors need not buy.

Particular attention is directed to the Wholesale Department which is now complete, and goods can be purchased at this store cheaper than they can be had either at Toronto or Montreal.

To those persons (especially to those from the country) who so generously aided them on the day of the fire, they beg most respectfully to return their sincere thanks, and assure them that their acts of kindness shall never be forgotten.

Lindsay, Aug. 2, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

G. H. LENNON

Begs to announce to his customers and the general public, that in consequence of the destruction of his former Premises and Goods by the late terrible calamity, he has recommenced business on the

WEST SIDE OF WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY,
OPPOSITE THE CROWN LAND OFFICE,
where he has opened a
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
consisting in part of a choice assortment of the latest style

DRY GOODS,

Comprising Broad-cloths, Tweeds, Satinetts, Flannels, Cloaking, Shawls, Prints, Coburgs, Muslins, Delaines, Damasks, Table-cloths, Towelling, Cotton Yarns, Seamless Bags, &c. &c.

He would direct special attention to his Extensive

STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Among which will be found Tea, Tobacco, Sugar—Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Muscovado; Rice, Coffee, Arrow-Root, Starch, Spices of all kinds. Pale and Dark Brandy; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Port and Sherry Wine; Rum, Gin, Vinegar, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Oatmeal, Barley, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Scythes, Pails, &c., with a full lot of Hardware, Glassware, and Crockery.

In every department of his business his stock will be found worthy of inspection, and he solicits a visit from his old customers, feeling confident that, for *Quality* and *Cheapness*, his Goods will compare favorably with any in the Town or County.

Lindsay, Aug. 6, 1861.

Canadian Post
BOOK & STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
LINDSAY, C.W.

AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a

COMPLETE STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Papers, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers*, as well as the general public.

SCHOOLS!

supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed off at unusually low rates for *Cash*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Account Paper, Blotting Paper, Cord, India-Rubber Bands, Blacklead Pencils, Account Books, Ink-stands, Pen-holders, Envelopes (Cream-laid and Buff). Inks (Black, Blue, and Red), Playing-Cards, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Ledgers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Notorial Seals, White Rubber, Hemp Twine, &c. &c.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

BOOKS ORDERED!

Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

☞ *Everything has been marked at the lowest figure; Terms* Cash, *and no abatement.*

CANADIAN POST
Book and Stationery Establishment,
Opposite the Post Office.
Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Canadian Post
FOR 1862.

At the commencement of a New Year, we deem it proper to lay before our numerous readers a Prospectus of how we purpose continuing the Canadian Post for this year.—Having started here about six months ago with good prospects, we had only issued a few copies of the paper when we got all our stock of material completely destroyed in the fire which burnt Lindsay to the ground. Since which time we have had various difficulties and inconveniences to encounter, which greatly incommoded the proper despatch of business. However, we are happy to state that all these drawbacks and discouragements are past, and that now, having all our arrangements completed, we are enabled to devote all our attention to the several duties of our profession.

Though disagreeable to trumpet our own success, we feel it our duty to say that the encouragement and support we receive on every hand are great and flattering. The circulation of the Canadian Post in Victoria and North Ontario, beyond contradiction, greatly exceeds that of any other county paper. We would desire to tender our hearty thanks to an enlightened and discerning public who have so consistently enabled us by their patronage to conduct the publication with such a degree of success. In every village and hamlet in the County, the Canadian Post is well known and appreciated. In North Ontario it is also extinsively circulated. It likewise enjoys a general circulation in the Counties of Peterborough, Durham, North York, and Simcoe, as well as the various other surrounding counties. No expense or trouble will be spared in making it still more acceptable to the general public.

MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, AND OTHERS,

will find the Canadian Post by far the most profitable Advertising medium in both town and county. The rate of charges is uniform and moderate. Special attention will be given to notice all Commercial transactions of interest to traders and merchants in general.

FARMERS

will find the Canadian Post profitable, as containing full and correct reports of all the principal Canadian Markets, as well as a carefully collected and authentic report of the Lindsay General Produce Market for each week. The earliest notice will be given of anticipated fluctuations in the Grain trade. All Agricultural affairs will receive special attention.

EACH AND ALL

will find in the columns of the Canadian Post a compilation of the latest Canadian, English, Scotch, Irish, and Foreign News, carefully and judiciously selected. The Progress of the Civil War in the United States will receive that attention which its importance would demand. The critical state of relations between Great Britain and the Federal Union will be watched and freely discussed. Arrangements are being made for receiving correct intelligence of all interesting local and county news. Special reports will be received regularly from all important localities in North Ontario. The Canadian Post being devoted to the interests and welfare of the County of Victoria, all Municipal and County affairs will receive the full share of notice they require. All the influence of the publication will be employed in the discrimination and selection of suitable Officers, Magistrates and Rulers for the various departments in the management of Municipality, County and State. All corruption and bribery of whatever degree or shade will be impartially exposed. The claims and rights of the People will be invariably advocated with energy. The lavish expenditure of the Public Revenue will be deprecated and vigorously exposed. The practice of economy and judgment in the management of Finance will be encouraged and advocated.

Being convinced of the necessity and importance of Universal Education, the Canadian Post will support, encourage, and use every endeavor to promote the Education and Religious instruction of the community.

Literature and Literary Notices will command a due share of attention. Selections from the most popular authors in Prose and Verse, will vary the reading of the paper.

Terms of Subscription.—$1 50 in advance; $2 00 if paid within the year; $2 50 if not so paid.

THE PEOPLE'S
Great Books.

ANY OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL, POST PAID, TO ANY ADDRESS, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The Horse and his Diseases;

By ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, Etc., Etc. 12mo., Cloth, Extra. Price 1 25.

Jennings' Great Work on the HORSE tells you all about breeding and managing the animal with his various vices and how they can be corrected.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE describes more than 150 diseases to which he is subject, and gives the various remedies best adapted to their cure.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE should be in the hands of every man who owns the animal. At a critical moment it may save you hundreds of dollars.

Thrilling Adventures among THE EARLY SETTLERS. By Warren Wildwood, Esq., with 20 new and original engravings. 12mo., Extra Cloth. Price 1 25.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS we venture to say is the most intensely interesting collection of stories ever issued.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS while drawn from the most authentic sources, yet partakes of all the wild, weird and fearful character of romance.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS with startling vividness brings before the mind of the reader many a deed of blood and carnage, many a scene of heroism and patient endurance.

The Family Doctor; a Counsel- lor in Sickness, Pain, and Distress, by Professor Henry S. Taylor, M.D. 12mo., Cloth. Price 1 00.

Taylor's Family Doctor is written in plain language, free from medical terms, and tells you how to cook, prepare drinks, and manage the sick generally.

Taylor's Family Doctor des- cribes nearly 150 distinct diseases to which men, women and children are subject, and gives the various simple remedies best adapted to their cure.

Taylor's Family Doctor is written in plain language, free from Medical terms, and may soon save you much suffering and many times the cost of the book. Everybody wants it.

The People's Great Books em- brace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be forwarded to any address on application.

THE PEOPLE'S GREAT BOOKS embrace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be forwarded to any address on application.

The People's Great Books will be furnished to agents and others in quantities on very liberal terms. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

One Thousand Dollars a Year is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

Send for Twenty-five Dollars' WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

SEND FOR FIFTY DOLLARS' WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

SEND FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

Single Copies sent to any ad- dress, postage paid on receipt of price. Address, John E. Potter, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINGLE COPIES SENT TO ANY ADdress, postage paid on receipt of price. Address, John E. Potter, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINGLE COPIES SENT TO ANY ADdress, postage paid on receipt of price. Address,

John E. Potter,
Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Printed and Published every Thursday Morning, by George Cruickshank & Co., at their Office in Lindsay Street, Lindsay, C.W.

The Canadian Post.

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. III.—Whole No. 136.] LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1862. [Terms: 1.50, in Advance.

The Canadian Post

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

AT THE

OFFICE—LINDSAY STEET, LINDSAY, C.W.,

And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany.

In remitting money, or desiring a change of address, Subscribers should not neglect to give the name of the Post-office where they have been receiving the papers. Many correspondents simply give the name of the Township in which they reside, forgetting to state the Post-office, thus causing trouble and loss of time. Letters containing money, if paid and registered, will be at our risk.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$1.50 in advance; $2.00 if paid within the year; $2.50 if not so paid.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

Office "Canadian Post," Lindsay, C W.

Business Cards.

LINDSAY.

M. DUNSFORD, Attorney-at-Law, &c., William Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. *Office*—Macdonnell's Brick Buildings, William St., Lindsay, C.W.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. *Office*—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WELLER & BROTHER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. &c. &c., Lindsay. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs.
C. A. Weller. Geo. Jas. Weller.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

J. McFADYEN, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office—McDonnell's Brick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts., Lindsay. 131tf

D. D. MACGILLIVRAY, Notary Public, Accountant, Conveyancer, Land Agent, Division Court Collector, and General Agency business, Lindsay. N.B.—All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 127-3m

J. B. KNOWLSON, Fire and Life Insurance Agencies. Fire and Life Risks effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. Office: *Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent St., Lindsay.*
127-6m

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued. *Office*—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DR. PLAYTER, Graduate and Medalist of Toronto University, formerly Clinical Assistant in Toronto General Hospital, Wellington Street, near the Methodist Chapel, Lindsay.
Hours for Consultation—11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 115-tf

DR. MARTIN,
(LATE OF MANILLA),

HAS Removed to Lindsay, for the practice of his profession. Office in Kempt's New Buildings, foot of Kent St. (up stairs).
Jan. 8, 1862. 131tf

D. MENZIES, Farrier, can be consulted at Mr. Gregory's Drug Store, Lindsay.
☞ Particular attention paid to Horse Diseases.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

J. A. WOOD,
ARCHITECT,
147 Lindsay Street, *Opposite the Post-office*,
LINDSAY, C.W. 117-tf

MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM, Civil Engineers and Architects, Lindsay, and Romaine Buildings, Toronto.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lindsay.—Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornamental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. ☞ All orders promptly and faithfully executed. 118-tf

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 123-tf

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 125-tf

J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds of Meats, William Street, three doors from Peel Street, Lindsay. *N.B.*—Orders for every description of Meat solicited. 119-tf

DRESSMAKING and PLAIN NEEDLE-WORK done Neatly and Cheaply, by the MISSES ARMSTRONG,
Wellington Street, Lindsay.
122-3m

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I keep, as all do know,
Adjoining Joseph Funk's;
The flies, I warrant, do not "blow"
Upon my tender junks.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
In season you may find;
And, if of Soup you want "a go,"
Speak for the tails in time.

Good Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise,
Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all,
Livers and Tongues;—if you are wise,
You'll soon give me a call.

NED MORRIS.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LINDSAY
SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
South side of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store.

A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.
☞ Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted.
A call is solicited.
GEO. C. ATKINSON.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

Lindsay Carriage Factory.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop nearly opposite Mowrey's Foundry, lately occupied by Mr. George Workman, as a Carriage Factory, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They will keep constantly on hand and make to order, TOP and OPEN CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WOOD and IRON AXLETREE WAGGONS, PLEASURE SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, LONG SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.

Repairing work, Painting and Trimming done with neatness and despatch.

Horse-shoeing and jobbing done on the shortest notice by an experienced workman.

As none but the most experienced workmen will be employed, all work warranted. The best material used.

The Public will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are sure to be suited at their Factory.

All Orders promptly attended to.
N.B.—Remember the place—Purdy's Mill, East of Mowrey's Foundry, on Ridout Street.
SMITH, CHAMBERS & SWITZER.
Lindsay, Nov. 28, 1861.

Business Cards.

BEAVERTON.

CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Division Court of the County of Ontario, Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licences. 1-tf

HENRY E. O'DELL, Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Land and General Agent. ☞ Valuable Lands for sale in various parts of the country. 1-tf

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Company. *Office*—Victoria Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

CHARLES C. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in Victoria Buildings, over the *Chronicle* Office, Brock Street, Whitby.
Also a branch office in the village of Beaverton, County of Ontario.
☞ Lands for Sale in various localities, and Money to Lend on Real Estate security. 1-tf

ALEX. McLEOD, Builder, &c. &c., Victoria Street, Beaverton. Contracts taken for the Erection of Buildings. All work promptly and faithfully executed. 20-tf

ALEX. CAMERON, Boot and Shoe Maker, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All work warranted to give satisfaction both in price and workmanship. 1-tf

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Waggon, Cart, Sleigh, Plough and Harrow Maker, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All orders carefully and promptly attended to. 1-tf

WM. PROUGH, House-Carpenter and Joiner, Manufacturer of approved Fanning Mills, Mara Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be in attendance at the Town Hall, Beaverton, every Saturday, from 10 o'clock, a.m., until 3 o'clock, p.m., for the convenience of parties having business to transact with him.
GEORGE SMITH, *Township Clerk.*
Thorah, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ELDON.

ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Eldon P. O. 15 tf

JOHN McKAY, Blacksmith, Argyle, Eldon, All orders promptly executed. Horse-shoeing carefully done. Charges reasonable. 3-tf

Removal--Argyle Hotel.

DONALD McKINNON begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has now removed from his old stand to the opposite side of the street, where he intends, by renewed exertions, to merit a continuance of that patronage which he has so long experienced in his capacity of Innkeeper.

The best brand of liquors and an attentive hostler are always on hand.
DONALD McKINNON.
Argyle, Jan. 14, 1862. 133-tf

MANILLA.

FARMERS' INN,
MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W.
Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
W. H. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.* 119-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavouring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.
S. CONWAY, Proprietor.
117-tf

ADAM GORDON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.,

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*
N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*
Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

OAKWOOD.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood. ☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
WM. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-tf

WOODVILLE.

JOHN JAMIESON, Tailor (late of Glasgow), Main Street, WOODVILLE. Clothing made up in the latest style. Orders solicited.

WHITBY.

R. J. WILSON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Whitby, C.W. *Office*—In Walace Block.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

N. G. HAM, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. *Office*—Opposite the Registry Office, Brock Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1 tf

R. J. GUNN, M.D., Surgeon to the County Gaol, Byron Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

S. H. COCHRANE, L.L.B., Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, &c. &c. *Office*—In Bigelow's new building, Dundas Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

J. HAMER GREENWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, Conveyancer, &c., Whitby, C.W. Rooms in Victoria Block, next to Registry Office on Brock Street.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CAMERON & MACDONELL, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the County Council, Ontario. *Office*—At the Court House, South Wing.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

MYERS & SPRING,
LICENSED AUCTIONEERS,
FOR THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO,

BEG most respectfully to return their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the County of Ontario, for the liberal support they have received from them, and would kindly solicit a continuance of the same. Having a License for the whole County, they are prepared to attend to all orders with promptness and on liberal terms. Address,—
THOS. MYERS, Whitby P.O. | ALBERT SPRING, Greenbank P.O.
August 27, 1861. 114-tf

Poetry.

FARMING IN DEVONSHIRE.

FROM MAXWELL'S "SIGHS, SMILES AND SKETCHES."

A.D. 1861.

Come, wife, 'tis time for we to rise,
The clock is striking five:
Be quick and get the tatees fried;
Now do, lass, look alive.

I've got to put my barley in,
And now the first of May's come;
I don't know how us shall get on,
If many rainy days come.

I've got to cart out all my dung
And lime to till the tatees;
The land's as wet as wet can be,
How bothered my poor pate is!

There's Brick and Boxer cruel galled,
And Tidy Mare is gripy;
And oats are down, and wheat's a'valled,
And Roger's always swipy.

And all the sheep have got the scab,
And wool's a going down;
And I've to draw my produce in,
Vul vourteen miles to town.

And Lady-Day's a'come and gone,
And I've not paid my rent yet;
And Bill, and Jan, and little Joe
Ha' ne'er to school been sent yet.

Us can't get on if time don't mend—
'Tis raly quite alarming:
I only wish my lease was out,
I'm zure I'd give up farming.

A.D. 1900.

Matilda! order chocolate;
It's nearly ten o'clock;
And getting up at half-past eight
Is really quite a shock.

I worked so hard till none last night,
To prove that last analysis,
That should my brain be further tried,
I really fear paralysis.

Well, I'll just take a quiet ride;
James, bring my locomotive!—
That half-horse power, with trotting springs;
Of health 'twill be promotive.

And, James, do fetch a gallon of
Concentrated Thames water;
I'll just top-dress my cucumbers—
Five acres and a quarter.

Well, here I'm back; I've been all round:
The farm is looking splendid;
What fools they were some years ago,
To work as hard as some men did!

I've heard my grandsire say, his dad
Met with some dreadful losses:
No wonder, when they used to work
With those great horrid horses.

And James, Just touch the telegraph,
And bid my engineer
Turn out six dozen ploughs next week,
To get the breaches clear.

And tell Professor Faraday,
And my sub-chemist, Jones,
To forward by next Monday's post,
Their last extract of bones.

'Tis time I got my turnips in;
I should not like to mess it;
And as I've only one square mile,
There'll be enough to dress it.

And, James, do turn the battery on,
The wheat is just in flower,
And give it one galvanic shock;
It wants a gentle shower.

And syringe all the cabbage plants
With essence of guano;
And ask Miss Jane to milk the cows
With the new "vaccine piano."

And, James, fetch down my last balloon,
With speed-retarding crupper;
I'm going to Barnet fair to-day,
And shan't be back till supper.

Literature.

THE SISTERS.

A TALE.

BY S. D. J——.

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

CHAP. III.—THE WARNING.

[CONTINUED.]

And when the tea things were removed and the girls had taken their embroidery frames, all conversed cheerfully and unrestrainedly. Montague and Conrad had several games at drafts, after which they chatted pleasantly of college days until a late hour; for Montague generally remained at night, as his residence was distant.

"I wonder Papa is not here," remarked Alice.

"Suppose," said Eglantine, "that we put out the candles, draw back the curtains and open the shutters; and then the moon will shine so prettily on us, and we can have a delightful moonlight concert to greet Papa when he comes."

They all agreed to her proposal.

"It appears to me to be a very ghostly thing when it is done," remarked Conrad.

The white moonlight shone full upon the face of little Walter, who was sleeping on the sofa, making him look so very pale that Alice went over and bent down to listen to his breathing, and to see if he were warm enough.

"Come, Miss Aubrey, we await your presence," said Montague, who was turning over the leaves of a note book.

"I cannot sing," Alice replied, going over to them.

"We will teach you," gaily responded Montague.

He sang a few beautiful hymns in his rich, melodious voice, accompanied by Conrad.

They paused; and suddenly they thought they heard from the garden a strain of music, soft, faint, sweet, unearthly, which continued for some minutes, then died away in a low, melancholy wail. As they listened, spell-bound, to the enchanting strain, they saw the parlor door slowly open and a cold air blew upon them, which seemed to chill their very vitals.

Suddenly, little Walter started up, exclaiming, "O, mamma! mamma!—so pretty—so pretty—take little Walter to heaven!"

Eglantine fell from her chair insensible.

Alice, with a suppressed cry, sprang to her, but already Conrad had lifted her, and said, in a low voice, "Go to Walter."

Montague had lifted the babe from the lounge, and he lay extended on his knee; the tiny hands moving quick and nervously; the little lips working convulsively for breath; the azure eyes, their pupils widely dilated, were fixed with a beseeching gaze on Alice's face, and a cold sweat matted the golden curls upon his brow. As Montague regarded the child, thinking earnestly what was best to be done, it suddenly revived, and stretching the little white hands to Alice, said faintly—

"Alice, take Walter."

As he nestled his head on her bosom, she bent down and kissed his pale face o'er and o'er, and the tears flowed fast from her eyes: her cheeks were colorless and her hands trembled.

Meanwhile, Conrad had rung for the servants, who came in blessing and crossing themselves, for they too had heard the unearthly music. Eglantine revived quickly. Lights were brought, and a reviving draught for the babe by Mary the maid, who generally took care of him.

"The Lord bless us, Miss Alice!" she said, as she patted the boy's pale cheek, what could have come over him!"

"I do not know," Alice replied, "but send Michael quickly for the doctor."

"Master Conrad sent for him, Miss. The Lord between us and harm, did you hear the Banshee, Miss Alice?"

"O, Mary! was that a Banshee?"

"I'm a'most sure it was, but don't cry, may be it wasn't afore anything, with the help of God."

"Did you ever hear a Banshee before?" asked Conrad. "They say it cries for the Aubrey family. But this is only superstition. If Eglantine and Walter had not made such a fuss, I would have gone out and frightened the ghost away."

"You couldn't frighten a Banshee, Master Conrad," said Mary, "may be you couldn't see it. But there's the masther's ring at the gate, and Michael is away and I durstn't go out to open it. Nelly is tremblin' so she can't come wid me. The heavens bless you, Master Conrad, will you plase to open it, sir."

Conrad opened the gate and ushered in Dr. Jackson, Mr. Aubrey and Michael.

Dr. Jackson was a mild, benevolent and very gentlemanly-looking man. He prescribed for the fair boy; cheered Alice; and laying his hand upon Eglantine's golden hair, said, pleasantly—

"Come, fairy, this will never do. You must not spoil those bright eyes with tears. Walter will soon be running about with you again, and, as a reward, I shall claim one of those curls."

CHAPTER IV.

"I remember a sweet little cherub that played
On our hearth-stone for three happy years;
But no longer the spoiler his coming delayed,
And we gave him the tribute of tears."
"And is this Death? Dread thing,
If such thy visiting,
How beautiful thou art!"

It was the evening of one of "autumn's last and loveliest days" that Henry Montague bent his steps towards the pretty cottage at "Lunday's Well," where, scarcely acknowledged to himself, his heart lay. He had been out of town a month, and now, anxious to see little Walter and, his heart whispered, Walter's gentle sister, he wended his way to the cottage. As the servant closed the gate behind him, he stood for some minutes regarding, with an artist's eye, the beauty of the autumnal landscape, for from this point the view was very extensive. His soul drank in through his eye the picturesque scene—the richly-cultivated lands—the splendid edifices of rare and ornamental architecture—the setting sunlight gleaming upon the golden foliage of the trees—the clear river, on whose unruffled surface a tiny boat was floating, when came the sound of music wafted by the evening breeze.

"Won't you plase to walk into the house, sir?" asked Mike, respectfully.

Alice was seated beside the lounge in the dimly-lighted parlor, and on the lounge, in a feverish sleep, lay her little brother.

As the servant announced Montague, she desired him to bring candles, and then arose with rather a sad smile to greet the young minister.

After the usual compliments, he enquired for Walter's health.

"He was quite like himself for a few days," Alice replied, "but there ever appeared to me to be a deeper brilliancy in his eyes, and he was so grave and quiet, so different to usual."

As Alice spoke the child awoke, and pleased to see Montague, got off the sofa and walked to his side; not bounding joyously and shaking his bright curls, as was his wont. Montague noticed the extreme weakness of the child, but forbore to remark, lest he should distress Alice. "Has the doctor seen him lately?" he enquired.

"No, not since. Papa says he is well enough."

"The child may be suffering from some slight indisposition," Montague remarked: but he felt a strange misgiving in his heart, and when Mr. Aubrey arrived he advised him to send for the doctor.

Aroused, at length, when he heard that the babe lay languidly in Alice's arms all day, he called the next morning on his way to business and asked Dr. Jackson to go up.

"Too late! too late!" said the good man. "A month ago I might have done something: and yet, perhaps not; I never imagined that the boy would live. He is too delicately fair. You must, my dear girls, resign your pet to God. Ah! do not weep so bitterly. I know it is hard to part from him, but our prayers, our tears cannot hold him. We must bow to the will of the Almighty."

"But, surely," said Alice, in a tone which went to the good doctor's heart, "surely God will not take him from us! Oh! we cannot part with him. Mamma gave him to me and must he go too? O, no, no, no, O, will you not try to cure him?"

"My dear Miss Aubrey, I cannot keep him from God. I will do all in my power; but you know, my dear girls, if God should call him it would be for some wise purpose."

The little one, looking up in Alice's face, said—

"Allie, you said mamma was gone to heaven. Cannot we go to her now? Why do you cry?"

The doctor cleared his throat several times, and motioned to Mr. Aubrey, who left the room with him.

"It is heart-rending," he said; "to see the grief of those children. I cannot bear it calmly. Alice's life is so bound up in that child's that it will not be strange if the same blow which severs them will also sever the thread of her life. I have known instances of this kind. God help you, Mr. Aubrey, and grant that it may not be so."

Six days passed, during which Alice scarcely closed her eyes; she was worn with grief, watching and fatigue; but she possessed a stronger constitution than the good doctor thought. Poor little Eglantine at first assisted in the task of nursing Walter; but she was one of those fragile beings whom grief immediately prostrates, and she too was now under the doctor's care.

The babe faded quickly and surely—

"The crimson deepened on his cheek,
The blue eyes shone more clear,
And every day he grew more weak,
And every hour more dear."

It was evening as they gathered around the dying couch of the babe, for it was evident to all that he was dying. Several friends and relatives were with the mourning family, and Henry Montague was kneeling, earnestly supplicating that they might feel that "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and chastiseth every son whom he receiveth," and that they might be willing to resign the tender lamb to the Heavenly Shepherd, where, in His blessed fold, he would know the joys of eternity ere "he had tasted but the sweets of life."

Mr. Aubrey's face was buried in his hands and the deep sobs shook the frame of the strong man. Conrad knelt by the window, his eyes raised to the cloudless heaven, as tho' that glance would penetrate the distance and see the gates unclose to admit the pure spirit of their idol. Eglantine twined one arm around Alice, who, leaning towards her little brother, held one of his soft hands in hers, and, ever and anon, wiped the death damp from that pure brow, and pressed her quivering lips upon it, as she strove to check the gasping sobs. And the little creature still kept those blue eyes, now fast glazing, fixed upon her pale face, as in an agony of grief she bent over him, as he lay

"His little mouth half open,
His soft lips quivering,
As if (like summer air
Ruffling the rose-leaves), there
His soul were fluttering."

Suddenly the child opened his eyes and a bright smile hovered on his lips; but the light faded again and forever from those eyes, a faint sigh heaved the little bosom, and the pure, spotless spirit soared to the God who gave it.

Absorbed in grief, the sisters sat and watched the stranger's hands put the last dress on the cold form of their pretty household pet. But as Alice saw them take a comb to part the fair locks on his brow, she said, hastily—

"O, let me do it! It is the last time. No more shall I hear him lisp 'Allie, comb Walter's pretty curls."

She pressed her lips upon that marble brow, so lovely, so pure, and her tears fell fast as she twined the silken curls around her fingers. But the task was too much; a faint sickness crept over her and they bore her from the chamber of death.

CHAPTER V.—SAD INTELLIGENCE.

"I can imagine what a scene of gaiety and romance this mansion must have been when they passed like beautiful visions through its halls, or stepped daintily to music in the revels and dances of the cedar gallery; or printed with delicate feet the velvet verdure of these lawns."—*Washington Irving.*

"Are you going to Mrs. Cameron's party, Alice?" enquired Conrad of his sister, one morning after breakfast.

"Papa says that I must go; but I do not wish it. I am too young to go to a large party," she replied.

"Too young to be introduced, or go to a ball," responded her brother, "but you are not too young to go to a quiet party of young people, given in honor of one of the Miss Emmerson's birthdays, your school-mate and friend. You have often been there before on a similar occasion, and have often had them here, turning the house upside down with rejoicing, because it was the anniversary of your advent into this world."

"How you do exaggerate, Conrad. They need not have rejoiced at that," she said, casting a mournful glance at her black dress and at the broad band of black crape on Conrad's hat, which he was twisting in his fingers. "We were not in mourning then, and little Walter played with us. Now it is six months since they laid him to sleep beside our mother."

"And he is in heaven, happy with her. It is not right, Alice, to mourn so much for the death of a child. We cannot help missing him, but then he is saved all the pains and ills of this life, which, pass through it as we may, is full of weariness and grief. Mrs. Emmerson called, yesterday, at the store to invite you; she said she thought you wanted something to enliven you."

Alice sighed.

"Come, now, make up your mind to go. I understand there will be several young ladies and gentlemen there, as well as little girls. Who knows but Henry Montague will be there, and you will be glad of that."

Alice smiled.

"Not particularly, Conrad. He is very kind, but too learned, too lofty, too good to be any companion for me."

"You are very humb. Your bump of self-esteem must be very small; but this learned, lofty young preacher has a wondrous fancy for your society. He is very attentive to you; sings for you, and listens entranced while you play on the piano."

"How very foolishly you talk, Conrad! You, who ought to teach me sense. You know well that I never play on the piano for any one but Miss Huntly, because she is our governess. My knowledge of music is very imperfect."

"It is truth, nevertheless, that he likes you. You are now in your teens, and passable looking and—"

"Do stop, Conrad! I shall not feel at ease in his presence any more if you talk so."

(*To be Continued.*)

Miscellaneous.

It is known that a number of Southern secessionists are in Canada, whose business is to collect money from sympathising friends, and to forward and receive despatches from Europe, and place them in such secret channels that they may reach their ultimate destination. It is not likely that such proceedings will be much longer continued.—*Globe.*

A private letter from China, detailing the barbarities perpetrated by the rebels, and relating how they were driven off from Yentae (Chefoo) by the French and English, says:—"Previously, two American missionaries—Mr. Parker and Mr. Holmes—hearing that the rebels were likely to visit Yentae, buckled on their revolvers, mounted their horses, and rode out thirty-five miles to meet them. They passed the outposts, and got to the chief. They asked him his intention, questioned him as to his religious belief, explained a little Christianity, and were then cut to pieces by his people."—*Globe.*

How the Cast of Prince Albert's Face was Got.—A day or two after the death of his Royal Highness, Mr. Theed, the sculptor, attended at Windsor Castle, by the Queen's command. It was her Majesty's wish that a cast of the Prince's hand should be taken, and this was accordingly done, but not very satisfactorily, as the position of the hand prevented a very successful result. Mr. Theed then expressed an earnest wish to be allowed to take a cast of the Prince's face, but it was not for some time that her Majesty accorded him permission. The cast of the face is said to be most excellent.

VALUE OF THE SLAVES.

This is an insurrection against the legal Government of the United States, and it is avowedly in the interest of Slavery. It's the Slaveholder's Rebellion. They think, at least they say, that Slavery is the right arm, their strength and their shield; and for Slavery they shoulder their rifles and uplift their banners. Why not, we ask for the twentieth time, take them at their word? It's pretty hard if we are not to be allowed to do, in relation to Slavery, what the rebels themselves have, *de facto*, given us permission to do. They make the issue of the abolition of Slavery. They, not we, have designated the stakes in this dread game. They, not we, have initiated the irrepressible conflict. If they are to be believed, they ask nothing from our magnanimity—nothing from our forbearance—nothing from our pity. We can but take them at their word. "If you have a peace and restoration of the Federal relations," say they, it must be when we have no longer the means of prolonging the contest. You inquire what their present means are, and you find them to be simply—Slaves! Every gun which they possess—save those which they have pilfered—the negro slave has paid for. He furnished them, by his unrequited labor, with powder, ball, cannon, cash, tents, and general camp furniture; and if their solders are paid at all, it will be the negro who pays them. The rebels understand this; and when you talk about letting the slaves alone, they laugh at you in their sleeves. And they have a right to do it. Do they let your property alone—your ships, your resources in this war.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE ART OF SKATING.

This may be acquired without much difficulty if a person begins by walking on the ice, crossing the feet at every step. This method should also be practised by those who can only run forward on the inside edge, if they wish to become proficient. Walk ten paces forwards, crossing one foot over the other at every pace, and then walk the same line backwards, crossing one foot behind the other at every pace. As soon as this is accomplished with moderate facility, still adhering to the crossing of the feet, which is the whole secret, let the foot follow the skate, and you will find that you are, insensibly as it were, rolling both backward and forwards on the outside edge. It is a simple truth, and is a mechanical certainty; as, the leg once crossed, the skate on each foot can only rest on the outside edge, and the balance of the body in that position has been learnt. If these instructions are attended to, the outside edge, forward and backwards, may be accomplished in a fortnight.—*Ex. paper.*

STICK TO YOUR BUSINESS.

No matter what your business is—if it be honorable stick to it, and you will make a good living, if not become rich. Any pursuit well followed for a dozen years, will make a man independent,—provided always that he is prudent himself, and has a wife who takes care of what is carried into the house. How many engage in business and drive it forward for a year or two and then abandon it for some other scheme, to be driven as fiercely at first and to be given up as soon. No wonder so few become independent. A man must stick to it for years before he will begin to realize much. A mechanic who is now worth $30,000, just remarked to us: "I have been on this spot more than twenty-five years, and never had a desire to change my business." Stick to it, was the secret of his success; for, to our certain knowledge, when he commenced business he had to run in debt for the tools he worked with. In the early part his life, at different times he was associated with a partner who became uneasy and left him. Not one of them added a dollar to the funds they accumulated in business with this gentleman. Their shiftless characters made them run from one thing to another, and hence their bad success. We repeat—whatever your business or profession be—stick to it; in season and out, amid hard times, and if you do not succeed there is no truth in us. We do not say a man may not be unfortunate after years of toil, for people often are, but we do say men who will stick closely to one thing will succeed better and make more money in the long run, than those who are fickle-minded, and who are driven about by every wind that blows. We would rather stand our chance at home with the steady and industrious man, than with the stranger who first commenced digging gold in California.—*Exchange.*

THE STUDENTS AND THE EMPEROR.

A petition, and virtually a complaint, from the students of the University of St. Petersburg, as a body, has been given in at the Winter Palace. Three students had volunteered to be the bearers of the document in question to St. Petersburg,—one sent by the first class, one by the second, and one by the third. All were more or less disguised, and each, on arriving at the end of the journey, went to a different hotel. Thanks to the precautions, they were enabled to meet the next morning in front of the Winter Palace without the police, either of Moscow or St. Petersburg, knowing anything about their movements. They asked for the aide-de-camp on duty, and after a little parleying, were referred to Prince Doulgorouski, the chief of the gendarmes, and proceeded to his official residence. The prince questioned them as to the object of their visit, which was simple and intelligible enough, and ultimately the petition was forwarded to the Emperor, the answer transmitted to the three deputies was to the following effect, and almost in the following words:—Your representations are false, and you conduct illegal, but you are forgiven in consideration of your youth."—*London Express.*

THE LATE MILITARY EXECUTION AT MALTA.

Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, the Governor of, and Commander-in-Chief at, the island of Malta, having approved of the sentence of death pronounced by the court-martial assembled under his orders to try Bombardier John Edwards of the Royal Artillery, third battalion, on a charge of shooting at the Adjutant, Captain Keate, and, on his having failed to hit him, loading his piece a second time with intent to kill, the execution was ordered to take place on Friday, December 21, on the parade-ground in Front Ricasoli, at seven A.M. The prisoner was marched down the entire front, preceded by the band, playing the "Dead March" in *Saul*, and followed by twelve artillerymen who were to shoot him. The prisoner then marched to his coffin, and knelt on one knee beside it, and the twelve men, his former comrades, who were drawn up at a very short distance from him, fired at the word of command, and the prisoner fell on his right arm. This was a little after eight o'clock. The provost-marshal then advanced and fired a pistol through his ear. The provost-marshal was so nervous that he fired a first ineffectual shot by accident. The whole of the troops were then marched in slow time, the bands again playing the "Dead March," past the corpse, which lay huddled up just as it fell, and from the dust of the marching troops, soon became a mass of blood and dirt. He was about twenty-four years of age, and of an indifferent character. After his condemnation, he conducted himself with great firmness and nerve. On the morning of his execution, he cleaned his accoutrements and boots, and appeared on the parade-ground a clean-looking soldier. He marched throughout the whole trying ceremony with great firmness, without the least swagger or bravado, and knelt down upon one knee at the word of command, to be shot to death, as calmly as if it had been a common portion of his exercise.

A BODY ENCLOSED IN LEAD.

A curious discovery in Worcester Cathedral has been made by the workmen while taking up a portion of the flooring of the sanctuary at the foot of the alter dais. The workmen had dug down a foot or two, when they came upon a leaden coffin, of very singular construction. The lead is thin and appears to have been beaten on a mould until it assumed the shape of a human figure. The arms are crossed at the wrists, and the legs are extended to the full length. The figure lay with its feet to the east. The part which covers the face looks like a leaden mask, the features—eyes, nose, and mouth being shown. The lead over the chest had sunk down, as if the pressure from above had driven it in, but the shape of the body is still preserved, even the navel being marked. The fingers on the hand also are shown. About the thighs the lead has also sunk in, apparently when the body within decayed; but the knees and other bony portions of the body appear to have supported the lead over them in its original form. The figure is about six feet long, and the resemblance still born by the leaden coffin to a human figure is rather startling. There are some holes in the lead about the arms and shoulders, through which the workmen can feel the bones within.

"Barber," said a farmer to his tonsor, "now corn's cheap, you ought to shave for half-price." "Can't, Mr. Jones," said the man of razors; "I ought really to charge more, for when corn's down, farmers make such long faces I have twice the ground to go over."

The Canadian Post.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under . . . . 75 Cents.
Above Ten lines, first insertion, per line. . 8 "
Each subsequent insertion . . . . 2 "

☞ Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, $5 per annum, $3 for Six Months. From Six to Ten lines, $8 per annum.

☞ Merchants and others can contract for a certain space, with the privilege of having new matter inserted at the end of every 3 Months, on favorable Terms.

☞ Displayed advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Minion, and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.

☞ No casual advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance. Merchants will be expected to pay quarterly.

☞ Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the Publishers will not be responsible.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

Feb. 13. 1862
25 Ducre

Tha rabhadh do na gail
S'do na cairdibh air gach taobh
N'ach eil marsand ann an aite
Bheir Badhar dhoibh co saor.

To make an Entire Clearance before Spring, the following

New & Beautiful Goods at Cost.

BONNETS, HATS, HOODS,
MANTLES AND ROBE DRESSES.

Still a very nice assortment of these Splendid
"BAY STATE" SHAWLS,
All Fine Wool, worth $12.00, at $8.50.
A Large Stock of
WOOLEN SOCKS & MITTENS.
☞ *Cash Sales.*

BROUGHALL & GIMSON.

Lindsay, Jan. 30, 1862.

New Advertisements.

Notice—To Contractors and Builders.
By-Law No. 63—Township of Eldon.
Cheap Clothing—R. Rudge & Brother.
New Store—John Sutherland.
New Books and Valentines at the "Canadian Post" Book Store.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1862.

THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

The news of the week is important. After ten months of apparent inactivity, the Federals seem to bestir themselves in earnest. We always have read of what they were to do, but till within the last few days little or nothing has been accomplished. On Thursday the 6th inst. seven Federal gun-boats attacked Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River. The Fort mounted seventeen guns, manned by 54 men. The attacking party numbered 500. Gen. Tilghman defended the Fort in a most determined manner, but was obliged to surrender, after two hours' hard fighting. The gun-boat Essex was disabled by a ball passing through one of her boilers, and the escaping steam killed and scalded several of the crew. The victory seems to have been dear bought, as the Federals had upwards of fifty killed, wounded and missing. The Confederates had five killed, ten wounded, and the rest taken prisoners. The capture of the Fort is of considerable stratagetic importance.

COURTESY ON THE ROAD.

Opportunities for the exercise of courtesy is by no means confined to the counting-room, the railway carriage, or the ball-room. In no situation, perhaps, can it be better shown than on the Road, particularly during our long Canadian winter. At this season of the year there is only one beaten track; at either side the snow is piled to a considerable height; and when two sleighs meet it is customary for each to give "half the road," thus making it easy for both to pass. In this way a person travelling has almost momentarily opportunities for exhibiting his ugliness of disposition; or of cultivating a gentle courtesy.

We have remarked that it is *customary* for parties meeting to give "half the road." Had we said that this is *understood* we would be nearer the mark, for "it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance."

Travelling in a cutter nine-tenths of the people you meet, if they have a double team, will make you leave the road altogether, whether they are loaded or not. This shows a native boorishness of character of which we hope our readers are entirely guiltless.

We hear complaints every day on this score. We could wish that people were more courteous on the road; we cannot eradicate the disease; we can only help to cure the evil. The *metallic* argument might have an influence with some, as in a case which was tried by G. M. Roche, Esq., a few days ago—in which the culprit, for running into a sleigh, was fined in the sum of $10 and costs! Served him right! In another case, a farmer from Peaveton was fined $3 and costs at Prince Albert, for running over a cutter.

If a course of training like this were persevered in for a time, our selfish gentry, who fondly imagine they have a right to the *whole* of the Queen's highway, might become courteous *per force*. However this may be, we can assure our masculine friends that they cannot show their good breeding better and more conclusively than by *courtesy on the Road!*

THE WARDEN.

The election for Warden has resulted in putting the "right man in the right place." Mr. McDougall brings business habits, considerable experience, administrative capacity, and enlarged views, to his seat at the head of the Provisional Council. Without disparagement to other members of the Council, we may be allowed to say that a better selection could not have been made.

Of the unseemly discussion that took place over the selection, we do not wish to say a word more than to express the hope that such an exhibition will not again take place. In another column we give the proceedings.

THE REEVE AND HIS FRIENDS.

It seems the remarks in our issue of the 30th ult., on the Reeveship, have not given universal satisfaction. To expect the realization of anything so utopian as the ability to write so as to please everyone, would exhibit a very limited knowledge of human nature. But we certainly did expect that remarks so truthful, and strictures so applicable, would be received as facts and not treated as fiction;—would be received in the spirit in which they were written—one of sincere regret, and not with anger and resentment. In this case, our reasonable expectations have been disappointed.

As one of the results of our brief comment on the election of Reeve, in which we affirmed that Mr. Thornhill was in every way unfitted for that office, one of his most intimate friends—the gentleman who seconded his nomination—to show his consistency, *stopt his paper!* and since which time the Reeve also has followed his example. How deplorable! But the loss of such a patron (or a score of them) will never deter us from commenting freely and faithfully on the character and fitness of gentlemen who are candidates for offices of responsibility and trust. What we said before we again repeat. Mr. Thornhill is not fitted, either by education or capacity, to fill the office of Reeve; and anyone who heard him deliver himself of a senseless rigmarole, at the meeting of the Provisional Council on Tuesday last, must have been painfully conscious of this fact. A stranger hearing the miserable twaddle of the learned Reeve, would have good cause to rate our intelligence very low, did he judge us by our representative in the Provisional Council.

MEETING OF PROVISIONAL COUNCIL.

February 5, 1862.

The Council met this day, pursuant to adjournment. The Warden presiding. All the members present.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

The Warden then addressed the Council.

THE WARDEN'S ADDRESS.

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the honor you have so unexpectedly conferred upon me, by electing me to the office of Warden of this Council. I am well aware that my duties will be arduous; that a large portion of my time will necessarily be devoted to the interests of the County; that large contracts will have to be entered into; that financial transactions involving many thousands of dollars, will take place, requiring great judgment and caution; that constant vigilance will be expected, and that any carelessness on the part of the Warden this year, will be attended with more disastrous results to the County than any future period. And I assure you, Gentlemen, that I enter upon the duties of the office, feeling that my responsibilities are great; but I trust that I shall be enabled to discharge the duties of Warden in such a manner that you will feel that your confidence has not been misplaced. I regret that, through the want of prompt action on the part of the Prison Inspectors, my predecessor has not been able to advertise for tenders for the erection of the County Buildings ere this. The plans have been approved of by the Prison Inspectors, and I shall advertise for tenders at once if instructed by you to do so. The debentures to be issued, in accordance with the Money By-Law passed Dec. 9, can be disposed of at a very small discount, as the credit of our County is second to none in the Province. I would recommend that the By-Law for the issue of debentures, be so framed that they will draw seven per cent. interest, as such can, I am quite certain, be sold at par. I trust that you will apportion part of the proceeds of the debentures about to be issued, in payment of the debts incurred in purchasing the site for the County Buildings—in defraying the expenses of carrying on the business of the Council for the past and present year—and in payment of the interest due on the debentures in June and December next. I am quite willing to do any banking for this Municipality in my power; at the same time, I consider it bad policy for any Council to carry on their financial transactions by getting bills discounted if it can be avoided. In the erection of a Court House and Gaol I hope that no pains will be spared in having them properly ventilated; and I trust that the suggestion of the Prison Inspectors regarding the Gaol, will be approved of by you. The rear townships of our County are being settled very rapidly, and the whole County is in a very prosperous state. Our County Town, which was recently laid in ashes, is being built up as if by magic, and too much praise cannot be given to its enterprising citizens. A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure for the present year will be laid before you at the proper time. Other matters of importance will come before you, which I have no doubt will receive your best attention. It has been said that I am too young—that I have not resided long in the County—and that I have not been a member of the Council for a sufficient length of time to entitle me to the office of Warden. I acknowledge the force of these objections, and hope, with your co-operation and able assistance, to make up for these defects by vigilance and perseverance in the discharge of my duty.

NEIL McDOUGALL,
Provisional Warden.

Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1862."

Messrs. Cottingham, Hodgson, Dick and McHugh, were appointed a Committee to draft the Standing Committees for the present year.

Messrs. Lacourse and Hopkins were appointed Auditors.

Messrs. McHugh, Dick, Cronk and Hodgson, were appointed a Special Committee to report on the Warden's address.

Messrs. McHugh, Hodgson, Dick, Cottingham, and Cronk, were appointed a Special Committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature, praying that the law providing for the separation of junior from senior Counties, be so amended as to compel senior Counties to pay a just proportion of the value of County property.

Owing to the Town Hall having been previously engaged by other parties, the Council adjourned to Mr. Funk's Hotel, for the despatch of business.

Council met at Mr. Funk's Hotel, at 1 o'clock P.M., pursuant to adjournment.

The Clerk was instructed to purchase a silk gown for the Warden.

The report of the Committee appointed to draft Standing Committees for the present year, was received, read and adopted.

At the request of the Council, Mr. Storm presented the Plans and Specifications for the Court House and Gaol. He read the Specifications, which were very voluminous and were drawn up with a great deal of care.

The memorial to the Legislature, praying for an amendment in the law providing for the separation of junior from senior Counties, after having went through the different readings, was passed.

A By-Law to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000, was read a first time.

Council adjourned till 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Warden took the Chair at 2 P.M.

Present—Messrs. Thornhill, Lacey, Connoly, Cronk, Dick, Lucas, Thurston, Whiteside, Hodgson and McHugh.

Absent.—Messrs. Cottingham and Stephenson.

The reports of the Committees on Finance, on Building County Property and on Printing, were received, read and adopted.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the Warden's address, was received, read and adopted.

A By-Law to raise by way of loan the sum of $20,000, was read in Committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Dick, the Council appointed the 10th day of June for the third reading of the By-Law to raise $20,000.

The Warden and Treasurer were authorised by the Council to employ the Bank of Upper Canada, or to adopt any other means that to them may seem most advantageous for the interests of the Municipality, to negotiate a loan upon the debentures issued by this Council.

By-Law No. 3, to provide for the payment of certain claims against the Council, was read a first, second and third time.

Council adjourned, to meet again on Tuesday the 6th March.

Sale of Clothing.—We direct attention to the extensive Stock of Clothing for sale by Messrs. Rudge & Bro. As they devote their attention solely to the Clothing department, those calling will be sure to get their wants supplied.

County of Ontario.—At the County Council of Ontario which met on the 29th Jan., Wm. Smith Esq., of Uxbridge was unanimously elected Warden for the current year. He will make an efficient officer, and do honor to the high position in which he has been placed by the whole of the council.

Royal Adelphi Dramatic Company—A Caution.—We wish to caution the Printers throughout the Province against trusting this Company. They got printing done at this Office, and it was only on our taking extreme measures that we were able to get payment. While on this subject, we may also give publicity to another set of worthies, who have taken in others in another quarter:—

Minstrel Swindlers.—A company of vagabonds, calling themselves the "Campbell Minstrels," visited London a few days ago. They put up at the Anglo-American Hotel; they had handbills printed at our printing office to a large amount; they performed on Wednesday night, and drew a large house—the proceeds of which would not be less than $70. Next day they ran away from the city, without paying their hotel expenses, their printers' bills, or, indeed, anybody who had been foolish enough to trust them—even the poor bill-sticker himself was victimised out of his earnings. In order to cover their retreat, they had it advertised that they would perform again on Thursday night. Will our contemporaries confer a favor upon the public by passing these minstrel swindlers round? Cool Burgess, a Toronto man, is the responsible head of the gang.—*Prototype.*

Libel Case, Brown vs. Beaty.—On Saturday last, before the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, proceedings were taken by the Hon. George Brown against James Beaty, Esq., of the *Leader*, preliminary to the libel suit that is to be tried at the next assizes. The charges against Mr. Beaty are that he attacked Mr. Brown's character as a private individual, entirely apart from his position as a public man and journalist. In the *Leader* of the 12th Dec. there is an article which instead of directly stating that Mr. Brown ran away from Edinburgh with the widow and orphan's money in his pocket; that he left New York with his creditors in the lurch; that he had betrayed his country; that he ran away from a policeman, &c. Yet these dishonorable actions are insinuated by saying that neither the proprietor nor any members of the *Leader's* staff did those things. After the Court had heard the arguments for both sides, the case was placed for judgment after term.

Counsel for plaintiff—Adam Wilson, Q. C., and Dr. Skeffington Connor, Q. C.

Counsel for defendant—M. C. Cameron, M.P.P.

MANILLA.

Soiree.—A Soiree was held on Monday evening, 10th inst., in the Presbyterian church of this place. Mr. Adam Gordon was called upon to officiate as Chairman. The ministers present were the Revds. Dr. Thornton of Whitby, Mr. Kennidy of Pickering, Mr. McTavish of Woodville, Mr. McGregor of Brock, and Mr. Renwick of Manilla. Dr. Thornton spoke on Temperance, and handled the subject with his usual ability. Mr. McTavish spoke on "The origin and best method of conducting Sabbath Schools," and it is needless to add that his address was to the point, and edifying throughout. Mr. Kennidy followed in his customary happy strain: his remarks were upon the "Duty of Christians keeping their churches free of debt." Mr. McGregor followed, with a few well-timed and happily-expressed remarks upon "Christian Union." Mr. Renwick closed by pronouncing the benediction. There were close upon 200 people present, and all seemed happy and well pleased. Upwards of $50 was cleared, which sum goes to pay off part of the church debt. Mr. George Gregory of Port Perry furnished the eatables, which were of the most excellent description; and the manner in which he catered to the wants of those present, reflected the highest credit upon him, and we heartily recommend him to all or any requiring his services.

Disgraceful Scene.—Our village is rapidly acquiring an unenviable notoriety. One outrage upon decency rapidly succeeds another. On Sabbath evening last, as people were returning home from church, a row of the most disgraceful character was being carried on in a pot-house, which is the scene of constant Sabbath desecration and immorality. In the case in question, a large number of men were indulging in a promiscuous fight; while a number of women, on the street opposite, were screaming "Murder," "God help us," and such like. Men, both in and outside the vile groggery, were continually giving utterance to the most horrible imprecations and blasphemy; and so loud, as they might and could have been heard at a great distance. We understand that the disgraceful affair is to be represented in the proper quarter, when we hope such an example will be made of the offending parties as will, in future, act as a final stop to such outrageous proceedings.—*Com.*

The Irish Famine.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Globe* writes in his cheerful style "Our Irish famine is nearly over without the loss of a single life. Food is cheaper and more abundant than last year, employment better, through the openness of the season, and the health of the population at large excellent, without an appearance of change."

The Adriatic, a Belfast and London steamer, worth from £10,000 to £12,000, sunk the other day, after striking on the Muglin Rocks. The passengers and crew were saved in boats.

Correspondence.

We wish it to be understood that though inserting communications from correspondents, we are not responsible for their opinions.

No communication will be inserted without a knowledge of the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To save disappointment, all letters should be prepaid, as no unpaid letters are taken from the Post-Office.

IS HE DISQUALIFIED?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

Dear Sir,—The law's provisions are in most cases wise and necessary. To prevent undue influences to be brought on electors, it has been enacted that certain individuals shall not be eligible as Councillors. In this connection the Upper Canada Municipal Act reads as follows:

"No Judge of any Court of Civil Jurisdiction, no Gaoler or Keeper of a House of Correction, no Officer of any Municipality, no Bailiff of a Division Court, no Sheriff's Officer, no INNKEEPER!! or Saloon keeper, no person receiving an allowance from the Corporation (except as Mayor, Warden, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, or Township Councillor,) and no person having by himself or his partner an interest in any contract with or on behalf of the Corporation, shall be qualified to be a member of the Council of the Corporation."

Such is the legal enactment in this case; and according to the reading one of the Councillors of the South Ward holds his seat in the Town Council *illegally*. How the *sapient* members of the Town Council allowed him to take his seat without protesting I know not, but I am greatly surprised that the intelligent electors of the South Ward permitted the return of a person who is disqualified from representing them at the Council board.

Asking the attention of the rate-payers to the facts of the case, and hoping immediate steps may be taken to set the matter right, I am, Dear Sir,

Yours obediently,
A DISINTERESTED PARTY.

Lindsay, Feb. 9, 1862.

CANADA.

Fire.—On Sunday morning, two houses in Richardson Street, St. Roch's, Quebec, one occupied by Mr. Lachance and the other by Mr. Thibault, were destroyed by fire. A young woman named Sara Thibault, aged 25 years, unfortunately perished in the flames.

Montcalm.—The vacancy for this county caused by the death of its representative, Mr. Martin, is to be filled forthwith. The election is to be held on the 17th and 18th instant. The *Leader* is looking for the election of Mr. Dufresne, ex-M.P.P., a Ministerialist.

The price of Pork in Montreal is lower than it has been for eighteen years—a grievous fact for Canadian farmers, arising from the war between the North and the South, which shuts Western produce out of the Slave States, and deluges Canada and part of Europe with it.

Destructive Fire.—We stop the press to announce that a destructive fire occurred this morning about 3 o'clock, in the large stone building on Mill street known as the "Mississippi Valley Mills," the property of Mr. Norman Shipman, of this village. A large quantity of grain and flour was destroyed. Total loss $5,000 at least. No insurance.—*Almonte Express, January 21.*

Shocking Death.—It is our painful duty to record a frightful accident which befel a little boy, four years old, son of Mr. John Groves, who resides about two miles from this town. It appears that on Friday last, Mrs. Groves left the house for a few minutes in charge of two small children, when the boy took fire, and immediately ran to the barn where his father was working. On arriving there the poor little fellow's clothes were burned off him. He was carried to the house, and Dr. Scott sent for; but notwithstanding everything that was possible being done, he died a few hours after the accident.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

County Printing.—A dispute having arisen between the London *Free Press* and the *Prototype* in reference to the Printing for the Middlesex County Council, a member of the Council has published a letter on the subject from which we make the following extract:—"The County advertising being for the information of the ratepayers at large, it should be given to the newspaper having the largest circulation, the other carrying out most fully the object of issuing advertisements; and as to the printing, that should be entrusted to the one who would execute it the best and cheapest."

Shocking Accident.—We learn that a shocking accident occurred in the Township of Dummer last week. David Quinlan had been taking a load of straw from one place to another, when on coming to where he wished to empty the load he carelessly threw off the pitchfork, which struck the ground and rebounded, prongs forward, entering the body of Quinlan. At last accounts his life was despaired of. This is another sad consequence of the careless use of dangerous implements. Many accidents have happened before in the same way, yet persons will daily expose themselves to the great danger. Caution is almost useless, for little heed is taken of it.—*Examiner.*

Counterfeit Bank Note.—We would caution our readers against counterfeit bills representing Four Dollar Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada. We have been shown one by Mr. Asa A. Burnham, jr., which had been taken in his store. It is an old Colonial bill with the blanks filled in with the names of "*T. G. Ridout*" and "*W. Proudfoot*" both of which signatures are said to be very well executed. Across the top of the bill are printed the words *Bank of Upper Canada*. In the centre of the bill is a good portrait of the Queen. It is altogether a good-looking bill, but the peculiar buff color affords a sure means of detection as it is totally unlike that of any other bank-note now in circulation.—*Cobourg Star.*

Suicide in Thompson, Street New York.—A sad case of suicide occurred yesterday at a disreputable house in Thompson street. A young man named Jeremiah Fisher, only twenty-one years of age, and who a short time since was a youth of great promise, became entangled with bad associates, and finally made the acquaintance of a lewd woman upon whom he lavished all the money he could obtain. She at length cast him off, finding it no longer for her interest to live with him. The young man was so affected by this turn of affairs that he went to the drug store of Messrs. Wedemye & Otto, 163 Prince street, and purchased a large quantity of laudanum. Charles Groll, a druggist at 196 Grand street, was in the store at the time and sold the laudanum up to him. With this he went into the presence of his mistress, drank the laudanum, and soon after died. Coroner Wildey held an inquest, and Dr. Bounton held a *post mortem* examination on the body. The verdict of the jury was "Death from taking a large dose of laudanum." The jury also censured Messrs. Wedemer & Otto for their loose method of allowing business to be done. Coroner Wildey held Charles Grall to bail in the sum of $500 to answer of violating the statute relating to the sale of poisons.

LATEST NEWS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

INTERPOSITION OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

TAKING OF FORT HENRY.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

DEATH OF GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER.

SKIRMISH AT OCCAQUIN.

Halifax, Feb. 10.

The steamship *America* from Liverpool 25th, via Queenstown 26th, has arrived here.

The London *Times* continues to urge England not to interfere, and says that the nation can afford to wait.

The pirate *Sumpter* is reported to have been seen cruising off Genoa.

Portland, Feb. 11.

The Steamship Jura, from Liverpool on the 30th January, and Londonderry on the 31st, arrived at this port at half past eleven last night.

Earl Russell, in a despatch dated 23rd Jan., to Lord Lyons, says the British Government differ entirely from Mr. Seward's conclusions in the question whether the persons taken from the Trent, and their supposed despatches were contraband. He argued the point at length, and points out the injurious consequences of such a law. For instance, according to Mr. Seward's doctrine, a packet carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais, might be captured and taken to New York, and in like manner the Confederates might capture a Cunard Steamer from Halifax, on the ground of her carrying despatches between Messrs. Seward and Adams.

The British Government would not acquiesce in the capture of any British ship under circumstances similar to those of the Trent, and the fact of its being brought for adjudication before a Prize Court, although altering the character, would not diminish the gravity of the offence.

The despatch concludes with reference to Mr. Seward's declaration that, if the safety of the Union required it, it would have been right to have detained the Trent prisoners.

In reply to this Earl Russell says Great Britain could not have permitted the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South.

The London *Morning Advertiser* states in the most positive terms, that until 23rd of January it was the full intention of the Emperor Napoleon to announce in his speech the resolution come to to abolish the Federal blockade. But a hitch occurred at the instance of Earl Russell who deemed it politic to defer doing anything for a few weeks. The Emperor, therefore, alluded to the question in his speech in a manner which would bind him to nothing.

France has sent the strongest recommendations to the Pontifical Government to accept terms for the renunciation of temporal power, that French occupation may cease, and the present situation be ended. The Pope's reply shows no disposition to yield.

The steamer La Plata, with Mason and Slidell on board, arrived at Southampton on the 29th. They were taken to St. Thomas by the Rinaldo, as she was unable to reach Halifax. They were received at Southampton courteously, but no demonstration was made. Both proceeded to London, where Mason remains, but Slidell forthwith left for Paris.

The *Times* remarks that both gentlemen will probably keep themselves perfectly quiet, and wait events that are at hand.

The Schooner Henry Travers arrived at Havana on the 20th from New Orleans with cotton, and the rebel steamer Victoria arrived on the 21st, three days from New Orleans, with cotton and passengers.

Cairo, Feb. 7.

Fort Henry on the Tennessee river, was surrendered yesterday at two o'clock, after a determined resistance. The fight which lasted one hour and twenty minutes was conducted by the gunboats Cincinnati, Essex, and St Louis. The Cincinnati fired 125 rounds and received 31 shots from the rebel guns, but only one man was killed. The St. Louis fired 110 rounds, but received no damage. The Essex was disabled at the tenth round by a ball striking her boiler, 32 were killed, being scalded to death. Captain Porter was badly scalded, but not dangerously.

Two rebel generals, one colonel, two captains, and one hundred privates were taken prisoners.

The Fort mounted 17 guns. The land forces did not reach the scene of action for two hours after the surrender.

The Memphis and Ohio railroad bridge, fifteen miles above the Fort has been taken possession of by our troops.

The Cincinnati has one killed and six wounded.

The Essex had six seamen and two officers, killed, seventeen men wounded and four missing.

There were no causalties on the St. Louis or Carondolet, though the shot and shell fell upon them like rain.

The St. Louis was commanded by Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and fought the guns, to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent the shot and shell among the enemy.

One of their rifled 32-pounders burst during the engagement, wounding the gunners.

The rebels claimed to have but eleven effective guns, worked by 54 men, the number, all told, of our prisoners. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded. The infantry left everything in their flight.

A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

Washington, Feb. 4.

A Rebel major was arrested in Lower Maryland to-day. The detectives represented themselves to his father to be members of a secret organization in Maryland, and wormed their way into his confidence until he revealed the hiding place of his son.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that yesterday afternoon another little skirmish occurred near the banks of Occaquin. It was reported in the morning that a body of rebels were at Patrick Church.

Capt. Laing of the 3rd Michigan Regiment and Col. Chamblain, then on picket duty in front of Gen. Heintzelman's division, took 31 men under Lieutenant Braman from Company F, and 43 men under Lieut. Brayan from company H, and went to meet them. On arriving at Patrick Church no rebels were seen. The party, however, proceeded to the banks of the Occaquin, opposite to the town of that name, and on arriving there early in the afternoon a few unarmed men were seen drilling in the town.

They gave the alarm when a number of rebels came from the houses and fired on our men. A smart skirmish took place, four of the rebels were seen to fall, and were carried off by their comrades. No injury was sustained by any of our party, except by one man who was slightly bruised by a spent ball.

DEFENCES AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. The shell road and every avenue of approach to the city are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side felled trees form an immense abattis out into the swamp. And, to man the fortifications and aid in the defence, they have a force of no less than 50,000 men under Major General Lovell.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

Earl Russell, in a letter to the Liverpool ship-owners says, the British Government notified Lord Lyons when measure was preparing, that such a cruel plan would seem to imply despair of the restoration of the Union,—the professed object of the war,—for it could never be the wish of the U. S. Government to destroy cities from which their own country was to derive a portion of its riches. Such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge and irremediable injury against an enemy.

Lord Lyons was farther told that even as a scheme of embittered and sanguinary war, such a measure could not be justifiable. It would be a plot against the commerce of all nations, and against the free intercourse of Southern States.

Lord Lyons was desired to speak in that sense to Seward, who, it is hoped, would disavow the illegal project. Now, however, that project has been carried into effect at Charleston.

Lord Lyons will be instructed to make further representations to Seward, with a view to prevent similar acts for the destruction of other ports.

It is stated that the French Minister at Washington has been furnished with formal disapprobation of the French Government at the conduct of the American Government in choking up Charleston, and would join with Lord Lyons in protesting against the act.

The *Times* continues its denunciations, and asserts that the project against Boulogne in 1804 was a far different thing, having been designed to shut in a hostile fleet.

The *Post* says that matters is evidently approaching a situation in which the *de facto* Government of the South may claim consideration in Europe.

Some journals say that if, in spite of remonstrances, other ports are like Charleston, England and France will have nothing for it but to interfere.

The Liverpool *Post* emphatically declares that the civil war must be stopped by mediation if possible, but by force if absolutely necessary.

The Daily *News* continues boldly to denounce the idea of recognizing the South, and says it is time the country should utter its voice against it in an unmistakable tone.

The *Times*, in an editorial on it, says, "Let France interfere if she likes, England's true policy is to suffer a little longer, and let the event work itself out—it will not be long. It may, indeed, be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports, and large supply of cotton. Let us then pursue our honest policy of standing quite aloof."

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The points of destination and precise objects of this fleet have been for weeks a topic of busy speculation. It has hung on our coast like an apparition, and has been reported first at one point and then at another, until the public mind has been excited and muddled about it to a degree that is almost amusing. The last report was that it had "gone to Davy Jone's locker," when an excited individual on the street corner, where the report was told to a knot of anxious parties, exclaimed, "My gracious, oftener Davis to have defended that pint?" He supposed the locality to be a vulnerable point of North Carolina.—*Ex. paper.*

THE COMING WAR NEWS.

It is very evident that there is little reason to expect fighting on a large scale. In either Kentucky or Virginia for the next two weeks. From Missouri, however, and the Atlantic coast, exciting news is due any day. At last accounts it looked as though Price might show fight at the old battle-ground at Springfield, but we doubt it very much. He will probably pursue his old tactics, and withdraw to Arkansas. In any event the rebellion has seen its last days in Missouri.

To-morrow morning we may be able to give late news from North Carolina and Savannah.

We hope for good news from both, but are prepared for bad news from either. Attacking fortified places by ships and armies is always a doubtful business, and it is well in such cases not to be too sanguine. The long notice the enemy have had of an intention to attack Savannah will, no doubt, make that place difficult to take, and the same thing is true of the attack on the North Carolina coast.—*N. Y. World.*

HOW ZOLLICOFFER CAME TO HIS DEATH.

The Louisville Journal says:

Mrs. Fry, wife of the gallant Col. S. S. Fry of the 4th Kentucky Regiment, received a letter from Danville on Friday last, from Col. Fry, written after the battle near Somerset. He details in the letter the manner in which he killed Gen. Zollicoffer, which varies somewhat from the many statements we have seen. Col. Fry was in the act of leading his regiment into a charge upon the Mississippians, when Gen. Zollicoffer, accompanied by his aid, rode up to him and said: 'You are not going to fight your friends, are you?' These men (pointing to the Mississippians), are all your friends.'

"In the meantime Zollicoffer's aid fired upon Col. Fry, wounding his horse, from which wound the animal died. Col. Fry then turned and fired upon Zollicoffer with fatal effect. Gen. Zollicoffer evidently labored under the impression that Col. Fry was a rebel officer. The stories about the intimacy of the two officers are all untrue. They had never met before, nor did Col. Fry know the rank of the officer upon whom he fired, as the evidences of his rank were covered by a cloak which Gen. Zollicoffer wore in the battle.

JOINT INTERVENTION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

London, Sunday, Jan. 19.

The *Observer* quotes the articles of the treaty for the pacification of Greece, signed July, 1827, by England, France, and Russia, tracing the successive steps taken by the three powers with a view of reestablishing peace between Greece and Turkey—first to bring the mediation of the three powers; and the refusal of Turkey led to the battle of Navarino. The *Observer* suggests the expediency of a similar intervention by France and England between the federals and confederates of North America. Such an act would be approved by the whole world. No Navarino would be necessary. The intervention would be gladly accepted by the confederates, and would give satisfaction to every man of the Northern States who has anything to lose. Our government and that of France will be called upon, therefore, to repeat what was done in the case of Greece. No one can doubt our power, or the beneficial effect of such an intervention.

PREPARING TO RECOGNISE THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Already houses in London and Liverpool (convinced that the subjugation of the Southern by the Northern States is an utter impossibility, and recognition of the Confederate States inevitable) are making their preparations for the establishment of branch houses at New Orleans, Charleston and Norfolk the moment trade with these places shall be reopened. French houses at Paris and Lyons are likewise preparing for similar direct intercourse with the South. Arrangements have been completed by enterprising parties with large resources, at Liverpool, for the establishment of two lines of first class steamers, one to Charleston and the other to New Orleans. A third line to Norfolk (the terminus of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railway, by which cotton from North Carolina and Tennesse can be laid down there as cheaply as at New Orleans) is also in contemplation. Under the operation of a highly protective tariff the cotton manufactures of Lowell and other places in the North have hitherto supplied the Southern States with coarse cotton fabrics ("domestics") and negro clothing to the value of about ten millions sterling annually. Manchester may for the future command nearly the whole of this business. It is but reasonable to expect that the South, released from the trammels of Northern protection, will evince a decided preference for our cutlery, iron ware and cast iron goods, as our manufacturers can produce articles of superior quality and at less cost, and will be enabled to undersell their North American competitors.—*London Herald.*

NEW ORLEANS AND THE WAR—THE FEELING AMONG ITS PEOPLE.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

We have just had the pleasure of enjoying a protracted conversation with a highly intelligent gentleman, long a resident of that city, who left New Orleans for the North about ten days ago. Without further particulars as to our informant himself, it is enough to say that he is eminently reliable, a gentleman of mature judgment and excellent sense, and thus worthy of utmost confidence in his statements. We shall do injustice to his lucid and graphic statements of the condition of affairs in the Metropolis of the Southwest, trusting only to memory to seize the details, but some points will interest our readers, even thus imperfectly presented.

What of the Union element in New Orleans to-day? The question might as well be asked in mid-winter of a snow covered field, to what it is seeded down, and what it will bear. Just now secession holds sway and Unionism is crushed out. Only one sentiment is expressed, because but one is safe, and martyrdom would be sure to follow the other. Let this terrorism be removed, and there would come the time for judging as the share of this and other Southern communities who would welcome the restoration of the Federal power, and unite demagogues who have been betrayed and outraged by the South. Our informant speaks hopefully with reference to the men who are thus "biding their time."

In New Orleans, under the all-overpowering influence of secession, there is but one opinion expressed in public. The city is quiet and orderly, for its lower order of white society have gone to the wars. There are no riots, nor disturbances. The city is dull in commercial respects. Whatever products belong to their market are plenty and without sale, whatever they have been accustomed to seek from abroad are proportionately high. Thus sugar is 1½ to 2 cents per lb., and mess pork is $[illegible] per barrel. All fabrics are high, and stocks are very light. Owing to the scarcity of corn, the planters are feeding their slaves on mush and molasses, the latter staple being cheap. The scarcity of ardent compounds being also great, large quantities of molasses are being manufactured into New England Rum, which the whiskey loving must needs use in place of the coveted but scarce article.

In monetary matters the change is a striking one. All specie has disappeared from circulation. It has gone into private hands, and bills of the sound banks of Louisiana (and there are none better in the United States) are also being stored away by holders, who see no advantage in presenting them for redemption in Confederate notes. Said a bank officer of the State bank of Louisiana to our informant, "out of $[illegible]0,000 in currency received in making our exchange with other banks, only twenty dollars of our own issues were received." For an institution with a circulation of one and a half million, this is a significant statement.

The money in circulation from hand to hand is "everybody's checks," as omnibus tickets for small change, and the most mongrel brood of wild cats and kittens that ever distressed a business community. We saw in the hands of our informant, a **bank note for five cents**, issued by the Bank of Nashville. Besides small issues of shinplasters, notes in circulation are divided. A desiring to pay B two dollars and a half, cuts a five dollar note in two, and the dissevered portion goes floating about distressedly looking up its better half, (or otherwise according to which end bears the bank signatures.)

As to the feeling of the community regarding the war, the **outspoken** sentiment is one of intense hatred to the North, or "the United States," as they express it. They affect to believe that spoliation, rapine and outrage of every dye would follow the invasion of Northern troops. Their own troops are only indifferently provided with outfit, and camp comforts are scarce.

The negroes have been educated fast within the past six months. They are a different race from what they were. Their docility is a thing of the past, and their masters stand appalled at the transformation. In several of the parishes about New Orleans, what were believed to be the germs of dangerous insurrections have been several times discovered within the past few months. In St. Mary's thirteen slaves were shot at one time. The South have thought it would aid their plans by telling the slaves that the enemy of the Union was the "army of freedom," and the blacks believe it. Certainly no Abolition sheet of the North is responsible for the circulation of such a statement.

The slave-trader Gordon, who was to have been hanged on Friday, has received a respite for two weeks.

ENGLAND.

215 Colliers were buried alive at Hartley mine, near Newcastle. Six days efforts at rescue proved unavailing.

The Queen, since her bereavement, has lived in the greatest retirement. Her Majesty has only one of the children as a companion at dinner. Even the King of the Belgians—near as he is in blood, and intimate as he has been with her since childhood—has not been excepted from this privacy. All the members of the Royal family dine together with those relatives or connections who may be on a visit to Osborne, and each is in turn selected to bear her Majesty company in her private apartments.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT HACKTHORNE.—Captain Tennant, R.N., of Needwood House, Burton-upon-Trent, while out pheasant-shooting on Thursday at Hackthorne, in company with his brother-in-law, Captain P. Cracroft, R.N., whose gallant services in New Zealand, while commanding the Niger, have been so frequently mentioned in the despatches, the latter accidentally shot him. He died almost instantaneously. Information was at once conveyed to Major Amcotts, the High Sheriff of the County, brother of Captain Cracroft, who undertook the painful task of breaking the sad intelligence to his sister (Mrs. Tennant.)

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A Mrs. Griggs, formerly of Hungerford, came to her death at Trenton on Friday, 24th ult., in the following manner:—She was standing with her back to the fire-place, when her clothing caught fire, and not until a considerable portion of her dress was in flames did she discover her terrible position. She immediately rushed out of the house and rolled herself in the snow, but before the flames were extinguished her clothes were completely burned off her person. Medical assistance was immediately called, but it was of no avail; she lingered in the greatest agony until the following morning, when death put an end to her sufferings. She leaves a family of five small children dependent upon the charity of the community.

THEFT OF £2,250 WORTH OF JEWELRY.—At the Worship Street Police Office on Thursday, Henry Yate was charged with breaking into the premises of Mr. John James King, jeweller, Kingsland, and carrying away therefrom goods to the value of £2,260. Inspector Stacey handed in a list of the stolen property, consisting of forty diamond and mourning rings, worth £150, diamond studs worth £150, gold signet rings worth £170, twenty more of the same, worth £150, diamond and other gem rings, £300, fifty or sixty gold watches worth £650, one diamond alone worth £210, and gold Albert chains, breastpins, bracelets, and pencil-cases (all gold), worth about £400 more—and the whole amounting in value to what is above given. The prisoner was remanded.

ALARMING ACCIDENT IN A MENAGERIE.—Macomo, "the African Lion-tamer," well-known throughout Britain in connection with Manders's Menagerie, is now confined to his bed at Norwich, having met with rather an alarming accident a few days since, while going through some of his performances. It appears that Macomo, who is a very intelligent and courageous African, was engaged in representing a lion and tiger-hunt, when a young lion suddenly reared and caught him by the shoulders. Macomo had a spangled dress on, or probably the preformance would have been his last; as it was, he was dragged down, and the lion fastened upon his left hand. Macomo, however, happily slipped and fell under the lion near the railing of the large den in which the hunt had been represented; and his assailant being beaten off with an iron rod, he was quickly released from his critical position. It was then found that he had been severely bitten in the hand, and part of the fore finger has been amputated. Macomo, who was bitten in the leg by a lioness while exhibiting in Norwich two years since, is now progressing favourably.

SCOTLAND.

SLAUGHTER OF SHEEP BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—The last down train on Tuesday night dashed into a flock of nearly 300 sheep that had strayed upon the line, from the farm of John Mackintosh, Auchnacoich, near Nairn. Twenty-seven of them were crushed to death, and fearfully mutilated, several others were injured; the train itself, we are glad to say, was in no danger, but its appearance alarmed the people at the Nairn Station when it came in—the engine and carriages being all spattered with blood, and the wheels covered with wool and ragged bits of flesh. It appears that the level crossing gates near the Dunmaglass had been left open at night, and the sheep strayed from the field inside the railway palings.—*Inverness Courier.*

SANDYHILLS.—Early on Friday morning the body of John Gourlay, farmer, Sandyhills, near Glasgow, was found by two servant girls suspended by the neck from a beam in the milkshed at Sandyhills, and quite dead.

CROOKEDHOLM.—A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday forenoon, Janet Loyd, Margaret Smith, Jessie Docherty, Agnes Richmond, and Ann Kirkland, girls about thirteen years of age, and employed in the Print works at Crookedholm, had gone upon the ice, which then covered the mill-dam. They were amusing themselves sliding, but the ice bending and cracking so much that several observers warned them of their danger. The girls despised the caution. All at once, in a deep place on the dam, the fragile flooring gave way, and the girls immerged in the water. Numbers crowded to the dam in order to rescue the drowning. Those most active in this benevolent act, and to whom most credit is due, is John Rolleston, a printer, and Mrs. Conroy, the wife of a furnaceman at the Ironworks. By their exertions principally four of the girls were got from under the ice, and though in a very exhausted condition, were recovering. The fifth, however, Ann Kirkland, a fine stout girl, was unfortunately so long in being got out that life was quite extinct.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

MARKETS.

Feb. 13, 1862.

LINDSAY.

The Wheat Market is improving in tone, and prices are tending upwards. Farmers are now bringing in their produce, in considerable quantities, and all good samples find ready cash at the undernoted prices. At present Mr. Geo. Kempt is the principal buyer. Though he only commenced purchasing lately, he has now upwards of 14,000 bush. in warehouse.

Wheat—Fall	0.87 to	0.95
" Spring	0.75 to	0.80
Barley	0.00 to	0.00
Oats	0.20 to	0.00
Peas	0.40 to	0.50
Beef, per 100lbs		3.50
Pork "		3.50
Turkeys, each	0.40 to	0.50
Mutton, per lb		00.4
Geese, each		0.30
Ducks	0.20 to	0.25
Chickens, per pair	0.20 to	0.25
Flour, per 100 lbs		2.50
Indian Corn		1.35
Eggs		0.15
Potatoes, per bush		0.30
Butter, per lb. Firkin		0.12
" " Fresh		0.12

TORONTO.

Fall Wheat	1.05 to	1.10
Spring Wheat	.80 to	.85
Flour—Fancy, 4,30 to 4,85; dou. ex.	4.90 to	5.00
Oats	.35 to	.36
Peas	.45 to	.50
Barley	.54 to	.55
Butter per lb, fresh 15c to 16c; Tub No 1	.12 to	.14
Eggs per doz	.18 to	.20
Potatoes per bushel	.80 to	.90
Cheese	.07 to	.10
Hogs	3.50 to	3.90

MONTREAL.

Flour—per brl of 196 lbs, middlings	2.90 to	3.00
" Fine	3.80	4.00
" Sup. No. 2	4.00	4.30
" " No. 1	5.00	5.05
" Fancy	5.00	5.10
" Extra	5.40	5.50
" Super extra	5.60	6.02
Oatmeal, per brl of 200lbs	4.00	4.20
Wheat, per 60lbs—U. C. Spring	0.00	1.06
Pork, per brl of 200lbs—Mess	12.25	12.50
" Prime Mess 10 00 to 11.00, Prime	9.00	00.00
Ashes—Pots, 6.70 to 6.75; Pearls, 112lb 6.40		6.65
Pease, per 60lbs	.65	.75
Barley, per 50lbs	.55	.65
Corn, per 56lbs	.52	.54
Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	.09	.10
" Fair and good	.11	.12
" Fine and choice dairy	.13	.15
Lard, per lb	.07½	.08
Cheese	.05½	.09
Tallow, per lb	.08½	.09
Leather—Spanish Sole, No 1, per lb.	.24½	.25½
" " " 2, "	.21½	.22½
" Slau., No 1, 0.23 to 0.24½; No 2	.23	.24½
Calfskins	.62½	.70
Harness	.21	.24
Enamelled Cow, per foot	.16	.17
Hogs	3.05	3.90

MARRIAGE.

At Toronto, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. F. H. Marling, Mr. John Sutherland, Merchant, Lindsay, to Miss Eliza Ashall, eldest daughter of Mr. William Ashall, Jeweller, Toronto.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of a

COURT-HOUSE AND PRISON

at Lindsay, County of Victoria.

The Provisional Council of the County of Victoria are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of the proposed County Buildings at Lindsay.

The Plans and specifications may be seen, and full information obtained at the office of A. Lacourse, Esq., Barrister, at Lindsay; and at the office of the architects, Messrs. Cumberland and Storm, Romain Buildings, Toronto.

The Tenders to be sealed and addressed to the Provisional Warden of the County of Victoria, at Lindsay, on or before Tuesday the 6th day of March next, at noon. By order.

S. C. WOOD, T. Clerk.

Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1862. 136-3

By-Law No. 63.

A By Law to close up the travelled Road running through the South part of Lot Number One in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Eldon.

BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Corporation of the said Township of Eldon, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.

That from and after the passing of this By-Law, the above-mentioned Road running through the said Lot, shall be closed up and discontinued as a public road.

Certified to be a true copy of a By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Corporation aforesaid, on the 2th day of March, A.D. 1862.

A. RAY, Town Clerk of Eldon.

Eldon, Feb. 8, 1862. 136-4

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH of the best Ready-made CLOTHING ever offered in Upper Canada, now selling at private and at auction prices, to make an entire clearance,

AT BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

300 OVERCOATS,
240 BUSINESS COATS,
100 SUNDAY COATS,
100 BOYS' COATS,
1000 PAIR PANTS,
750 VESTS.

To be sold at cost for cash, at BUDGE & BROTHERS.

New Store!

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

AT

John Sutherland's,

Directly opposite the Crown Lands' Agency Office, WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

A LARGE STOCK, consisting of a Choice Selection of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, WINES, LIQUORS, STATIONERY, &c.

Lindsay, Feb. 12, 1862. 136-tf

Tom Tiddler's Ground,

By CHARLES DICKENS.

War and Christianity Irreconcilable.

By H. G. GUINNESS.

Valentines!!! Valentines!!!

New and Select Books,

AT

THE "CANADIAN POST" BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

Opposite the Post Office, LINDSAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

New and Rare Confectionery!

AT HOBART'S MEDICAL HALL.

Mrs. Patrick's Block, Kent Street, Lindsay. 135-3

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor, Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.

Or to JOHN D. WALLACE, Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale in Lindsay.

CONSISTING of One Acre, well drained and in a high state of cultivation for Garden purposes. There is a good Frame Dwelling, containing 8 Rooms, with good Cellar, a splendid well of excellent water, together with good substantial Outbuildings. It has a frontage of 132 feet on Lindsay St., (one of the main thoroughfares of the town), 330 feet on Durham St., and 132 feet on Mill St. It is at present occupied by T. Keenan, Esq., and will be sold in one block, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to

T. KEENAN, Esq., or to J. O'LEARY.

Lindsay, Jan. 8, 1862. 131-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT excellent improved Farm, known as North half of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession of Ops—at present occupied by Henry Baldwin. For terms apply to

Messrs. COCKBURN & STANTON, Cobourg.

Cobourg, Feb. 6, 1862. 135-3m

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 7, South of Peel Street, in the Town of Lindsay. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply to

EDWARD BLACKWELL, Lindsay.

Or to MARGERET ENGLISH, Emily, near Omemee.

Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1861. 135-3m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King Street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, 30 by 20 feet, with the premises and appurtenances.

Terms—150 dollars down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage for 450 dollars and interest, payable in three annual instalments.

A good Title given and immediate possession.

Apply to DAVID GREER.

Or to T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister.

Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-tf

To Let,

A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, in one of the healthiest and pleasantest situations in Lindsay, with a well-stocked Fruit and Flower Garden, on three-quarters of an acre of ground.

For particulars, apply to

WM. THOMPSON.

Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1862. 135-tf

To Let,

AN OFFICE and DWELLING, or Dwelling alone, with immediate entry, on Lindsay Street, and conveniently situated for business. Apply at the Office of the *Canadian Post*, Lindsay, Feb. 6, 1862.

To Let,

A TAVERN and STORE in the Flourishing Village of BOBCAYGEON. For terms, apply to THOMAS KITTLE, Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, Jan. 30, 1862. 134-2

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of McNAB & McDOUGALL. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.

JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.

Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Plans and descriptions drawn up. Wild and other lands valued. Valuable lands for sale in adjoining townships.

Offices—Beaverton and Woodville.

GEO. GIBSON, Woodville. P. BURNET, Beaverton. 134-tf

YOU DON'T SAY SO!!

DRS. LLOYD & KENNEDY, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS, Have REMOVED their Dental Office to WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Lisle's Butcher Shop.

Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1861. 127-tf

Notice.

G. S. HOBART'S

Wholesale & Retail Medical Hall.

Mrs. Patrick's Block, Kent St., Lindsay,

IS NOW OPEN with a thorough and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet soaps, Hair, Teeth, Nail and Paint Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye stuffs, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps, Confectionery, Stationery, Irish, scotch and Maccaboy Snuffs, &c., &c., embracing a complete assortment of everything found in City Drug stores.

Wholesale customers supplied at the lowest rates with promptness and dispatch.

J. G. DEANS, Manager.

Lindsay, Jan. 16, 1862. 132-tf

WM. WHARIN,

IMPORTER OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

23 King Street West, No 3 Rossin Buildings.

THE Subscriber has now largely increased his Stock of Goods, and is able to suit his customers with whatever they may require in the above line, at prices lower than usual, and in quality inferior to none in the Province.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Remember the address.

WM. WHARIN, *No 3, Rossin Buildings, Toronto.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

'TIS FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect ANTIDOTE, SPECIFIC and CURE for

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

Watson's Neuralgia King

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, and which are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE SEAT of the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

Watson's Neuralgia King also Cures

GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA,

in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have TRIED ALL OTHER REMEDIES in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its WONDERFUL EFFICACY. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but One Dollar a bottle, and LESS THAN A BOTTLE often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING is the only SPECIFIC AND CURE FOR RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by A. I. MATHEWS, Buffalo, N.Y. and Fort Erie, C.W. 117-tf

New Cash Store

RE-OPENED

BY JAMES LANG, JUNR.,

In the Centre Store of Mr. Thomas Keenan's Brick Block,

WHERE will be found a very Large and Complete Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, consisting in part of—

Grey Shirtings,	Plain and Fancy Stuffs,	Sewed Muslins,
White Shirtings,	Winsies and Galas,	Hosiery and Gloves,
Tickings,	Fancy Dresses,	Haberdashery,
Striped Shirtings,	Prints,	Umbrellas,
Denims and Drills,	Printed Delaines,	Shirts and Stays,
Heavy Dyed Goods,	Printed and Plain Repps,	Caps, Felt Hats, &c.,
Linen Bagging and Osnaburgs,	Woolen Shawls,	Small Wares,
Carpets, Damasks, &c.,	Wove and Fancy Shawls,	Linen and Cotton Threads,
Blankets,	Mantles,	Seamless Bags,
Horse Covers,	Towellings and Table Cloths,	Linen Bags,
Flannels and Plaidings,	Dyed Linings,	Woolen Yarn,
Woolen Cloths,	Scotch and English Muslins,	Cotton Yarn,
Moleskins and Corduroys,	Scotch and Irish Linens,	Cotton Twine,
Woolen and Cotton Drawers,	Silks,	Waddings,
Tweeds,	Ribbons,	Battings,
French Merinoes & Delaines,	Laces,	Wickings, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the very lowest remunerative profit, *for Cash or Produce.*

All Goods marked in plain figures and *no abatement* from prices asked. Purchasers will do well to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be found one of the largest ever offered in the Town of Lindsay, and the Goods all new and worthy the attention of the purchasing public. 134-tf

BARGAINS!

THE most extraordinary bargains ever offered in Lindsay are now to be had at W. J. WEBSTER'S recently established cheap BOOT & SHOE STORE, William Street East side, opposite Veitch's Hotel, one door South of Jewett's Saloon. The subscriber has in store a very large and complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c.,

which have been purchased exclusively for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the views of the most economical. Persons in want of Boots, Shoes, &c., will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock and Prices, as he claims to give better bargains than can be had in any other house in this town. Remember! his Boots, &c., suit the *eye*, the *foot*, and the *pocket*. They *look* well, *fit* well, and *wear* well.

A large Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES just received, and will be offered at the lowest *Cash prices.*

All kinds of country produce taken in Exchange for Goods. *Positively no Credit.*

W. J. WEBSTER.

LINDSAY, Oct. 24, 1861. 122-3m

Victoria Bakery and Grocery.

EMPORIUM OF TRADE.

MATTHEW BLAKELY

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and friends, that he has completed his arrangements for the Fall and Winter Trade—his Stock consisting of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, GOOD BREAD, CAKES and BISCUIT, and all kinds of CONFECTIONARIES which, for variety and lowness of price, must command attention.

All his Goods will be sold low for Cash, and Cash only, as he is persuaded that the nimble sixpence is preferable to the slow shilling; for that reason, he is determined to sell only for the ready money.

Call and examine price and quality before purchasing elsewhere.

Corner of William and Peel Streets, south of Mr. T. Fournier's Hotel.

☞ All outstanding Books, Debts and Notes, must be paid forthwith, as his Motto now is "Ready Money and no more Credit."

Lindsay, Oct. 21, 1861. 121-tf

Read This!

WM. THOMPSON having disposed of his business to Mr. Matthew Blakely, on William Street, requests all persons who are indebted to him to call there for their accounts, and pay the same.

The receipt of Mr. Blakely, or his Clerk, will be a sufficient discharge.

And just mark this—

To save costs you must pay up at once.

Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 125-tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,

One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, McGee's "Protectionist," patented 1st June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop in Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.

C. PASSAGE.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ENCOURAGE

CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegeres, and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

UNDERTAKING.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.

JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.

Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-1y

COAL OIL

OF the finest quality, and a good assortment of Lamps at

HOBART'S MEDICAL HALL.

Mrs. Patrick's Block, Kent Street, Lindsay. 135-3

Books for Sunday School Presents.

THE BEST PLACE to buy BOOKS for Sunday School Presents, is at the Book Store, opposite the Post Office, Lindsay. A new stock just received.

ROBERT CAMPBELL

BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Ontario, to his extensive stock of *DRY GOODS*, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Satinettes, Hats and Caps, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.

A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos, &c., just received.

Call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains will be given for Cash.

Perry's Brick Buildings, Whitby.

Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

W. S. FINCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 5 King Street East, 3 doors from the corner of Yonge Street, Toronto.

CUSTOM-MADE Fashionable CLOTHING of the best kind always on hand.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 18-tf

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON STAGE LINE.

UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa and Whitby, and arriving in Beaverton at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Workman's Hotel, Beaverton, at 2 o'clock, and Manilla after the arrival of the Stage from Prince Albert, and reaches Lindsay about 8 o'clock.

Fares reasonable. The Proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage, unless booked and paid for.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

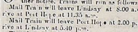
ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.

Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 11th Nov. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

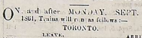
Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 8.00 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 11.35 a.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 2.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 5.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.* THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager.*

Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-tf



NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd 1861, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	7 10 A.M.	Express	10 30 A.M.
Express	4 10 P.M.	Mail	8 05 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Express	5 30 A.M.	Mail	1 00 P.M.
Mail	3 00 P.M.	Express	9 40 P.M.

Mail Train leaving Toronto at 7.10 A.M., connects with new steamer "Emily May," on Lake Simcoe daily, which makes the trip around the lake to Orillia and return in time to connect with Mail South same evening to Toronto.

Mail Train also connects daily with Steamer "Clifton" at Collingwood, for Thornbury, Meaford, Cape Rich, and Owen Sound.

J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*

Northern Railway Office, Toronto, August 31, 1861. 114-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) WM. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG, Mayor of Lindsay.

Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD, *Sole Canadian Agent* for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLSON.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

Royal Insurance Comp'y, FIRE AND LIFE.

Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, INSPECTOR. F. H. HEWARD, MANAGER, Toronto.

JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.

Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Lombard Street and Charing Cross, LONDON.

Established in 1782.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Canada, OBADIAH BIGELOW, *Agent, Lindsay.*

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London.

*** No charge made for Policies.

Lindsay, Dec. 4, 1861. 126-6m

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

DAILY INCOME, $7500.

INVESTED FUNDS, $6,299,130.

INVESTED IN CANADA, OVER $200,000.

DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT IN 1860, £57,439 STERLING.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., DEP.-CHAIRMAN.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, BANKERS.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to

JAMES HEAP, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, C.W.

CAPITAL - - - - $400,000.

Incorporated 1851.

PRESIDENT: ISAAC C. GILMOR, Esq. VICE-PRESIDENT: M. ROSSIN, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

JOSHUA G. BEARD,	MARCUS ROSSIN,
ISAAC C. GILMOR,	THOS. HAWORTH,
JOHN McMURRICH,	ROBERT GILMOR,
ROBERT STANTON,	AND
GEORGE MICHIE,	W. HENDERSON, Esqs.

Secretary and Treasurer, BERNARD HALDAN,
Solicitor, - - - - ANGUS MORRISON,
Bankers, - - - - BANK UPPER CANADA.
BENJAMIN SWITZER, Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE—CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

With Agencies all over the Province.

☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department.

Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company.

☞ Terms of Application, and all necessary information, to be had on applying to

DAVIDSON & GORDON, Agents at Beaverton.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 25-tf

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Established 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—$1,936,080.

President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. John H. Cameron,	Lewis Moffat, Esq.
Hon. George Crawford,	George Duggan, Esq.
Hon. Malcolm Cameron,	John Cameron, Esq.
R. P. Crooks, Esq.	Angus Morrison, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.	E. C. Jones, Esq.

W. L. Perrin, Esq.

Manager & Secretary, James Sydney Crocker, Esq.
Assistant Secretary, - J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.
Inspector of Agencies, G. B. Spencer, Esq.
Solicitors, - - - - Messrs. Duggan and Burns.
Bankers, - - - - The Bank of Toronto.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average rates.

CHARLES C. KELLER, Agent at Beaverton.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber having removed to the commodious premises lately occupied by Mr. Arch. Campbell, would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has received, and is from time to time receiving, a general Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., an inspection of which he solicits from intending purchasers.

☞ Remember—*One door West of old Stand.*

ANDREW MACNAB.

Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 94-tf

Stationery!

STATIONERY of every kind and quality to be had cheap for cash—as cheap as can be had in Toronto—at the

"Canadian Post" Book Store,

Opposite the Post Office, LINDSAY, C.W.

TORONTO WHOLESALE STATIONERS AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS!

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.

3 & 4 Commercial Buildings, Yonge Street, TORONTO,

BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery department.

Blank Books of every description; Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL ☜

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

The Genesee Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831.

THE FARMER'S OWN PAPER.

The Cheapest Agricultural paper in the world!

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

PUBLISHED for thirty years in one of the best wheat and fruit regions of America, with correspondents in nearly every State and in Canada, it contains information of great interest and importance to every farmer, gardener and fruit grower. No farmer can afford to be without it.

It costs only fifty cents a year! and contains more agricultural and horticultural matter than most of the two-dollar weeklies.

Accurate Market Reports of the London, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati and Toronto markets are given in each number. All the leading foreign and American journals are received, and special pains are taken to give the latest and most reliable information in regard to the state of the crops at home and abroad.

A copy of the paper sent free to all who wish to examine it.

Address—JOSEPH HARRIS, Publisher and Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom the most liberal offers are made.

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862.

The Globe;

DAILY, TRI WEEKLY, & WEEKLY,

DEVOTED TO

NEWS, COMMERCE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

The year upon which we are about to enter will be the nineteenth of the existence of THE GLOBE.

THE GLOBE has been since its first establishment the advocate of integrity and prudence in the administration of public affairs, warmly attached to British connection, and resolved to perpetuate that connection at all hazards. It has been the aim of its conductors to render the Government of Canada acceptable to the people by uprightness, energy and economy.

THE GLOBE is the unflinching advocate of Representation by Population.

THE GLOBE is the earnest advocate of Economy in the Public Expenditure.

The subject of Education has always received special attention in THE GLOBE. The free instruction of the people of all sects and opinions in National Common Schools and Colleges, free from sectarianism, has always seemed to its conductors one of the greatest blessings which can be conferred upon Canada. Deeply sympathising in the trials and labors of the Teacher, THE GLOBE does all that lies in its power to elevate his position and increase his emoluments.

THE GLOBE opposes the re-imposition of restraints on the lending of money, believing, as experience has assuredly established, that such restraints only increase the rates exacted by the money lenders. It advocates the removal of all restrictions from Trade and Commerce, so far as it can be done consistently with the maintenance of the public credit.

THE GLOBE watches with close attention the progress of the civil war in the neighboring Republic. Connected as Canada and the United States are by the bonds of a common origin and extended commercial intercourse—every effort has been put forth to maintain a friendly feeling between the two countries. But should events, past or future, arising out of the existing struggle, compel Great Britain to appeal to arms to resent insult offered to the British flag, the conductors of THE GLOBE will know how to do their duty in rousing the country to prepare promptly and vigorously for war.

THE GLOBE advocates the passage of a well-considered Bankrupt Law, which will at once protect the rights of creditors, and enable the unfortunate trader after surrender of his effects, a strict examination of his affairs, and certification that he has acted honestly, to begin the world anew.

THE GLOBE, as a commercial journal, has always taken the first rank. Its market and shipping reports are full and reliable. It publishes yearly reports of the various branches of trade, and takes a special interest in all new and important mercantile enterprises. The past year it has devoted special attention to the discovery, refining and sale of petroleum, an article which promises to be one of our largest items of Canadian export trade.

THE GLOBE also devotes much space to Agricultural Matters, and to Mechanics, and new inventions. Nothing which is of importance or interest to our growing manufactures escapes its observation.

The columns of THE GLOBE are varied and lightened by an occasional Tale, and by Poetry and Literary Miscellanies. Its Chess Column has hundreds of intelligent votaries, who watch its weekly appearance with interest and pleasure. As

AN ADVERTISING JOURNAL

THE GLOBE is one of the best in the world, inasmuch as it is more thoroughly circulated in its own peculiar district than any other journal known to us. Possessing a circulation approaching closely to Thirty Thousand, it has no rival among Canadian journals.

THE DAILY GLOBE

is $6 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is published at four o'clock every morning, but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of news, mercantile intelligence, and general information, of the latest and most interesting character.

Any person sending the Cash for Five Daily subscribers will be entitled to an additional copy, free.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE

is issued every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at $4 per annum, in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, and in its columns is given all that appears in the Daily Edition, with the telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the Cash for Five Tri-Weekly subscribers will be entitled to a free copy.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

is issued every Friday morning, at $2 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is printed on an immense double sheet of paper, of first-rate quality; it is made up in handsome quarto form, comprising eight pages of seven columns each; and contains more reading matter than any other political newspaper on the continent. Great care is taken in the compilation of the paper; the news is carefully collated from the Daily Edition, and articles specially prepared for its columns. The Market Reports, at home and abroad, receive constant attention.

To induce exertion on the part of the friends of THE GLOBE throughout the country, it has been resolved, that any person making up of a club may have—

Ten Copies for . . . . Fifteen Dollars!
Twenty-Five Copies for. . Thirty-five Dollars!
Eighty Copies for . . . . . . One Hundred Dollars!

Any person sending $10 for Five Weekly subscribers will be entitled to a free copy.

The WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent to all clergymen for One Dollar a year.

Money Letters addressed "The Publisher of the GLOBE, Toronto, can be registered by payment of one penny, and their safe arrival will then be at the risk of the publisher.

Subscriptions may commence at any period of the year, and be made for any term; and persons desirous of receiving the paper need not wait for an agent to call on them, but have only to enclose their money, with their name and Post Office, to

GEO. BROWN, GLOBE Office, Toronto.

Column for Farmers

WEIGHT OF PRIZE GRAIN IN IRELAND.—At the last winter show of the Royal Dublin Society, the prize wheat weighed 61 lbs. per bushel; barley 57 lbs.; white oats 42 lbs.; and black oats 40 lbs. We can raise better wheat here, but the barley and oats are much superior to any raised in America—at least that we have ever seen.

A DELICATE KIND OF FRIED CAKE.—1 cup of pul. sugar, one of sweet milk, 2 eggs, 1 table spoonful butter, 1 of cream of tartar and one tea spoonful of soda. Rub your cream of tartar on the flour—soda in the milk. Have sufficient flour to make a spongy paste, and roll to the thickness of less than half an inch. Then fry them with great care—and they make a most delicious cake.

TO PREVENT FLIES FROM TEAZING HORSES.—Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night, and let it boil for fifteen minutes. When cold, it will be fit for use. No more is required than to wet a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritated be smeared over with the liquor.

AN EGG IN A BOTTLE.—To accomplished th's semingly incredible act requires the following preparation:—Take an egg and soak it in vinegar, and in process of time its shell will become quite soft, so that it may be extended lengthwise without breaking; then insert it into the neck of a small white bottle, and upon pouring cold water upon it, it will assume its former figure and hardness. This is really a curiosity, and baffles those who are not in the secret to find out how it is accomplished.

ELECTION CAKE.—4 pounds of flour, 2 pounds of sugar, 2 pounds butter, 1 quart of warmed milk, and a tumbler of home-made yeast. Stir the butter and sugar together, and after putting in the yeast put in half the mixture of butter and sugar, and rub all thoroughly into the flour, wetting it with the quart of milk. Set it at least six hours, then add the remainder of the butter and sugar, and raisins and mace, and let the whole stand over night. Then take out and put in the baking pans, let it stand a short time and bake in a a slow oven. This is truly an economical cake when eggs are dear. The ladies will always find this a great favorite with gentlemen.

FARMERS' NEWS.—One plant of the weed black mustard (*Sinapis nigra*) gives 200 flowers: and each giving six seeds, 1,200 seeds are produced. One plant of the tare (*Ervum tetraspermum*) gives sixty flowers: and each flower giving three seeds, 180 seeds are produced. The seeds of hemp retain their germinating power for three years, rape the same, buckwheat two to three, barley three, cabbage five to six, and beans and peas five to six. Sixty feet superficial should be allowed for each animal in the shed, and 240 feet in the courtyard. A beater thrashing machine can thrash out 7 qrs. 1 bushel 28 lbs. of wheat (taken after beans) per hour.

HOW TO HANDLE FIREARMS SAFELY.—An old sportsman gives the following advice in reference to the safe handling of precussion guns:—When the gun is charged, never allow the lock to be in any other state than at half cock, except at the moment before firing. The reason why this rule should be adopted and religiously observed are briefly these: the lock is so constructed that when at half cock (provided it is good for anything, and no other should ever be used) it cannot be moved from that point toward the cap to explode it in any possible way. You may strike it violently, and it will not yield until the lock itseif breaks in pieces. If, by any accident it is moved in the opposite direction, it must go back until it is fully cocked, and must remain there until the trigger is touched. If it does not go back to that point, it cannot possibly, in returning, pass the point of its first position—that of half cock—unless the trigger is touched at the moment, which would seldom if ever happen.

STORE FUEL FOR SUMMER NOW.

No labor pays better at this season, than cutting wood for the summer fire. Every farmer should seek to have a year's stock of wood on hand. It is a well ascertained fact that the dryer you can make wood the more heat you get from it, for warming the house. It uses up a certain portion of the fuel to drive off the moisture. Three cords of well seasoned fuel will go further than four cords of green. It is economy then of fuel, and of time to keep a stick always on hand.

In the winter when the swamps are frozen, many of the wood lots are accessable, that cannot be approached in summer. In the season of crops, it will be found exceedingly inconvenient to quit mowing or hoeing, to draw a load of green wood to the door. It will be likely to make scolding indoors, and without. A good farmer is known by the aspect of his wood pile, and wood house. The latter should be stuffed to its utmost capacity, while the snow makes hauling easy, and the season of comparitive leisure lasts.

Odds and Ends.

How to employ Negroes in Cottondom.—On pick-it duty.

What two fishes get most trodden upon?—Soles and eels.

When are young ladies fathers?—When they are sighers (sires.)

Was Eve High or Low Church?—Adam thought her Eve-angelical.

What is that if directly you name it you are sure to break it?—Silence.

What sense pleases you most in a disagreeable acquaintance?—Absence.

Why is a naughty schoolboy like a postage-stamp?—Because he is licked and put in a corner to make him stick to his letters.

Why are some lawyers uneasy sleepers?—Because they lie on one side, then on the other; and are wide awake all the time. What do they do when they die?—Lie still.

The women of Poland have a watchful eye over their daughters, and make them wear little bells on their persons, to denote where they are and what they are about.

Eat, digest; read, remember; earn save; love, and be beloved. If the above rules be strictly followed out, health, wealth, intelligence and true happiness will be the result.

'Pa,' said a lad to his father, 'I often read of people poor but honest; why don't they sometimes say rich but honest?' 'Tut, my son,' said his father, 'nobody would believe them.'

The best cure for hard times is to cheat the doctor by being temperate; the lawyer by keeping out of debt; the demagogue, by voting for honest men; and poverty, by being industrious.

NEAT.—Tis not unfitting that a virtuous young lady should blush at her first presentation in society. The morning herself blushes when she first appears, unless she is "under a cloud."

A GREAT FALLACY.—A friend of ours says, he has been without money so long that his head aches like to split when he tries to recollect how a crown piece looks. He says, the notion that 'we live in a world of *change*' is a great fallacy.

WISE SAWS.—Impossibilities, like vicious dogs, fly before him who is not afraid of them.—Laws are always increasing lawyers, and lawyers always multiplying laws.—Shut up a brood of passion in your bosom; like enraged serpents they will bite their cage.—He who knows his ignorance is the possessor of the rarest kind of valuable knowledge.—Many pride themselves upon being wild young men, who are only wild beasts.—Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun; and the two are never far apart.—Virtue forgives injury, even as the sandal tree perfumes the hatchet that fells it.

TAKING OUT ALL THE GREASE FROM THE AXIS.—A gentleman who has spent some days in the region of the oil wells in Pennsylvania, says that, in his opinion, the Government of the United States, or some other mundane power, ought to interfere at once and put a stop to further boring and pumping for oil on this continent; he is quite certain that the oil is being drawn through these wells by the bearings of the earth's axis, and that the earth will cease to turn when the lubricate ceases. Such a suspension would beat anything that ever agitated Wall street, and the consequence will be too great for any ordinary mind to contemplate or comprehend. It had better be attended to at once.

WHAT AN ENGLISHMAN IS AFRAID OF.—Mr. Pyne mentions in his delightful book of Eighteenth-century gossip. "Wines and Walnuts," a conversation between the King and a favorite German general, whose everlasting topic was the bravery of his English subjects. (George *louqitor.*) "But mein general, dere is von ting dat de Briton is afraid of." "Your Majesty is under von mistake: der Englishman is not afraid of noting at all." "But I tell you dat he is; and if you keep it ein great secret, I vill tell you." "Most hondore, your Majesty." "Den you vill never tell it to no one at all." "I vill not, your Majesty." "Come closer, den, for fear any von hearing it—der Englishman is afraid of him's *vife*."

WEDDED MISERY.—The major part of the misery in marriage arises from the false estimate which we make of married happiness. A young man, who is a pure and good one, when he starts in life is very apt to fancy all women angels. He loves and venerates his mother; he believes her better, purer far than his father, because his school days have taught him practically what men are; but he does not yet know what women are. His sisters are angels too, and the wife he is about to marry, the best, the purest woman in the world, also an angel, of course. Marriage soon opens his eyes. It would be out of the course of nature for everybody to secure an angel, and the young husband finds that he has married a woman of the ordinary pattern; not a whit better on the whole than man, perhaps rather worse, because weaker.—*Family Herald.*

PRIVATE BOARD.

THE Subscriber has opened a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE in the premises lately occupied by Mr. John Lee. A select number of Boarders taken. Terms made known on application.

J. McGUIRE.

Lindsay, Oct. 30, 1861. 122-3m

PEARSON'S SALOON,

William St., Lindsay.

JOHN PEARSON, PROPRIETOR.

WINES and Liquors of the best quality, London Porter and India Pale Ale on draught. Cigars of the finest brands. Oysters from the most celebrated beds constantly on hand in season.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

HARRINGTON HOTEL,

QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE.

A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,

Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*

TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,

Corner of Kent and William Sts.,

LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,

EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

⁂ Terms liberal, to suit the times.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,

Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

⁂ GOOD STABLING.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.

Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL

(Late Hastings House),

BY W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.

Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.

H. UINS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,

John St., Port Hope, C.W.

THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*

Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

ORILLIA HOUSE.

ORILLIA, Co. SIMCOE, C.W.

CONSIDERABLE additions having been made to this Hotel, the travelling public will have every attention paid to their wants, and at moderate prices.

Extensive Stabling and a careful Ostler.

JAMES QUINN, *Proprietor.*

Orillia, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,

KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 per day.

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE

(LATE CLARENDON HOTEL),

Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.

Board—One Dollar per day

☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.

W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and a HALF Hotel in Canada. 1-tf

MAGAZINES AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

ON HAND, and RECEIVING WEEKLY, assorted SUPPLIES of the above, including

BLACKWOOD, THE ENGLISH REVIEWS, HARPER'S, FRANK LESLIE'S AND GODEY'S MAGAZINES, &c. &c.,

all of which can be had at the

"Canadian Post" Book and Stationery Establishment,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

LINDSAY, Jan. 16, 1862.

H. C. RUSSELL'S
Furniture Warehouse,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF

FURNITURE

IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order, ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best material, superior workmanship, and *at the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus; Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

THOMAS DEVANEY, PROPRIETOR.

COFFINS,

of all sizes and various qualities,

always on hand, or made to order.

THOMAS DEVANEY.

Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-tf

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

NO WAR FOR CANADA!

ANDREW J. BOUNSALL & CO.,

DETERMINED to encourage the Agricultural Interests of the County, are prepared, at the WILLIAM STREET

Foundry and Machine Shops,

—To supply—

PLOUGHS of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, STUMPING MACHINES, HORSE HOES, ROAD SCRAPERS, HARROWS with patent rotary pins,

THRESHING MACHINES AND FANNING MILLS, CHURNS, and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ *Horses Shod on the best principles.* *Smith's work in all its branches.*

IRON CASTINGS ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ Cordwood, Oak, Ash, Elm, Maple, Bass and Pine Logs taken in exchange. ☜

A good opportunity to cut down Canadian Forests instead of Yankees. 118tf

CIRCULAR.

G. H. LENNON

Begs to announce to his customers and the general public, that in consequence of the destruction of his former Premises and Goods by the late terrible calamity, he has recommenced business on the

WEST SIDE OF WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY,

OPPOSITE THE CROWN LAND OFFICE,

where he has opened a

COMPLETE STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consisting in part of a choice assortment of the latest style

DRY GOODS,

Comprising Broad-cloths, Tweeds, Satinetts, Flannels, Cloaking, Shawls, Prints, Coburgs, Muslins, Delaines, Damasks, Table-cloths, Towelling, Cotton Yarns, Seamless Bags, &c. &c.

He would direct special attention to his Extensive

STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Among which will be found Tea, Tobacco, Sugar—Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Muscovado; Rice, Coffee, Arrow-Root, Starch, Spices of all kinds. Pale and Dark Brandy; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Port and Sherry Wine; Rum, Gin, Vinegar, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Oatmeal, Barley, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Scythes, Pails, &c., with a full lot of Hardware, Glassware, and Crockery.

In every department of his business his stock will be found worthy of inspection, and he solicits a visit from his old customers, feeling confident that, for *Quality* and *Cheapness*, his Goods will compare favorably with any in the Town or County.

LINDSAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

"VANITY FAIR."
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE offer as a PREMIUM to every Three Dollar subscriber to *Vanity Fair* a copy of the ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS, to be shortly published, in book form, by Rudd & Carleton, of this city. Price, $1.00. We will send any other One Dollar publication which may be preferred. We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the BOOK will be sent POSTAGE FREE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy one year	Postage unpaid.	2.50
" "	and "Artemus Ward Letters," post. unp'd	3.00
" "	" paid	3.00
Two Copies "	(to one address) post. p'd	5.00
Five " "	" unp'd	10.00
One Copy "	and Worcester's Ill'd Q'rto Dictionary, post. unp'd	6.00
Three Copies "	and Wor. I. Q. Dictionary	9.00
BOUND VOLUMES.		
Single Volume	Postage paid.	2.00
Three Vols. and copy of paper one year, books prepaid only		7.00
Four " and copy of paper, one year, books prepaid only		8.00
Three " and copy of Paper, one year, (to California) books p.p'd only		8.00
Four " " " " "		9.00

Remittances must be made in Gold, New York or Eastern Currency, or other Currency at New York par. Seal all letters securely, and address plainly to LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors, No. 100 Nassau-st., N.Y. 133-1t

PROSPECTUS OF THE
NEW YORK LEDGER for 1862.

THE LEDGER has been more prosperous—has made more money during the past twelve months—than any other paper, either daily or weekly, published in New York or any other city in this country. The great reason why the LEDGER has been so much more successful than any or all other papers is, that we have not hesitated to spend money freely in securing the services of all the great and popular writers of the country. While other papers have been compelled to economize—to cut down the size of their sheets, and print on a poor quality of paper, we have, on the other hand, been enabled to keep up to the highest point of excellence in every respect, and to avail ourselves of all the improvements and novelties which would tend to the entertainment and gratification of our readers. We have never offered any humbug premiums to secure subscribers, for the reason that we have preferred to put merit, or premium into the paper itself, and in that way we give every reader more than the worth of his money. Besides, nine out of every ten papers that have offered premiums have been swindling concerns, and every paper that has anything to do with that sort of thing is sure to die. They are not conducted on sound principles.

The following are the names of some of our leading contributers for the new year—1862. What other paper ever presented such an array of distinguished and popular names:

Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Wm. Cullen Byrant, A. Oakey Hall, J. G. Saxe, G. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, G. D. Prentice, S. Cobb Jr., E. Bennett, Wm. R. Wallace, T. S. Arthur, P. H. Myers, Col. W. B. Dunlop, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Southworth, Fanny Fern, Anna Cora Ritchie, Alice Cary, Mary Forrest, Miss. E. A. Dupuy, Mary Stanley Gibson, and many clergymen, professors in colleges, statesmen, and other eminent writers residing in different parts of the Union.

Our Corps of contributors for the coming year will be so large, and will embrace such a variety of eminent talent, that every department of literature will receive the particular attention of some one competent to do it ample and special justice. In fact, our contributers will send us from week to week much more matter than we can possibly use, so that we shall always have a fresh and superabundant supply from which to select the very best.

The LEDGER's great success is owing to the fact that we spare no expense in getting up the best family paper—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the NEW YORK LEDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

As this is the season of the year when Postmasters and others are in the habit of forming clubs, we direct their particular attention to

OUR TERMS.

Single copies, $2 per annum; two copies $3; four copies $6; eight copies 12 dollars. Postmasters and others who get up clubs can afterwards add single copies at $1,50. The party who sends 12 dollars for a club of eight copies will be entitled to a copy free. Terms invariably in advance. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.

☞ We employ no travelling agents. Address all communications to

ROBERT BONNER,
No. 40 Park Row, New York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Scottish American Journal;

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd. 1862, was commenced a new volume (V) of the Scottish American Journal; and in future the numbers issued between the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The Scottish American Journal, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly, a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of the Scottish American Journal is its regular republication—*verbatim et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long-needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the Scottish American Journal, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the Scottish American Journal is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narrative of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt in several of the Provinces of intelligence as to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the Scottish American Journal increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication of serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland; each tale emanating from the pen of an author of celebrity. As heretofore, particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and purity of thought, resident here or abroad. The first number of the new volume contained the commencement of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

"THE LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON."

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single Copies (each)	5cts.
One copy for one year	2 50
CLUB RATES.	
Five copies	10 00
Twelve copies	20 00
Twenty-five copies	40 00

Specimen Copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscriptions in Provincial money. Odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for Three Dollars, or 13s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to

A. M. STEWART,
No. 37 Park-row, New York.

THE PEOPLE'S
Great Books.

ANY OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL, POST PAID, TO ANY ADDRESS, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY JOHN E. POTTER, PUBLISHER, No. 617 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The Horse and his Diseases;

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, Etc., Etc.

12mo., Cloth, Extra. Price 1 25.

Jennings' Great Work on the HORSE tells you all about breeding and managing the animal with his various vices, and how they can be corrected.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE describes more than 150 diseases to which he is subject, and gives the various remedies best adapted to their cure.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE should be in the hands of every man who owns the animal. At a critical moment it may save you hundreds of dollars.

Thrilling Adventures among THE EARLY SETTLERS. By Warren Wildwood, Esq., with 20* new and original engravings. 12mo., Extra Cloth. Price 1 25.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS we venture to say is the most intensely interesting collection of stories ever issued.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS while drawn from the most authentic sources, yet partakes of all the wild, weird and fearful character of romance.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS with startling vividness brings before the mind of the reader many a deed of blood and carnage, many a scene of heroism and patient endurance.

The Family Doctor: a Counsellor in Sickness, Pain, and Distress, by Professor Henry S. Taylor, M.D. 12mo., Cloth. Price 1 00.

Taylor's Family Doctor is written in plain language, free from medical terms, and tells you how to cook, prepare drinks, and manage the sick generally.

Taylor's Family Doctor describes nearly 150 distinct diseases to which men, women and children are subject, and gives the various simple remedies best adapted to their cure.

Taylor's Family Doctor is written in plain language, free from Medical terms, and may soon save you much suffering and many times the cost of the book. Everybody wants it.

The People's Great Books embrace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be forwarded to any address on application.

THE PEOPLE'S GREAT BOOKS embrace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be forwarded to any address on application.

The People's Great Books will be furnished to agents and others in quantities on very liberal terms. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

One Thousand Dollars a Year is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

Send for Twenty-five Dollars' WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

SEND FOR FIFTY DOLLARS' WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

SEND FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

Single Copies sent to any address, postage paid on receipt of price. Address, John E. Potter, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINGLE COPIES SENT TO ANY ADdress, postage paid on receipt of price. Address, John E. Potter, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINGLE COPIES SENT TO ANY ADdress, postage paid on receipt of price. Address,

John E. Potter,
Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Printed and Published every Thursday Morning, by GEORGE CRUICKSHANK & Co., at their Office in Lindsay Street, Lindsay, C.W.

The Canadian Post.

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. III.—Whole No. 137.] LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1862. [Terms: 1.50, in Advance.

The Canadian Post IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, AT THE OFFICE—LINDSAY STEET, LINDSAY, C.W., And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany.

In remitting money, or desiring a change of address, Subscribers should not neglect to give the name of the Post-office where they have been receiving the papers. Many correspondents simply give the name of the Township in which they reside, forgetting to state the Post-office, thus causing trouble and loss of time. Letters containing money, if paid and registered, will be at our risk.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$1.50 in advance; $2.00 if paid within the year; $2.50 if not so paid.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

Office "Canadian Post," Lindsay, C.W.

Business Cards.

LINDSAY.

M. DUNSFORD, Attorney-at-Law, &c., William Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. *Office*—Macdonnell's Brick Buildings, William St., Lindsay, C.W.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. *Office*—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WELLER & BROTHER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. &c. &c., Lindsay. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs.
C. A. Weller, Geo. Jas. Weller.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

J. McFADYEN, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office—McDonnell's Brick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts., Lindsay. 131tf

D. D. MACGILLIVRAY, Notary Public, Accountant, Conveyancer, Land Agent, Division Court Collector, and General Agency business, Lindsay. N.B.—All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 127-3m

J. B. KNOWLSON, Fire and Life Insurance Agencies. Fire and Life Risks effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. Office: *Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent St., Lindsay.*
127-6m

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued. *Office*—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DR. PLAYTER, Graduate and Medalist of Toronto University, formerly Clinical Assistant in Toronto General Hospital, Wellington Street, near the Methodist Chapel, Lindsay.
Hours for Consultation—11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 115-tf

DR. MARTIN, (LATE OF MANILLA), HAS Removed to Lindsay, for the practice of his profession. Office in Kempt's New Buildings, foot of Kent St. (up stairs).
Jan. 8, 1862. 131tf

D. MENZIES, Farrier, can be consulted at Mr. Gregory's Drug Store, Lindsay.
☞ Particular attention paid to Horse Diseases.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

J. A. WOOD, ARCHITECT, 147 Lindsay Street, *Opposite the Post-office*, LINDSAY, C.W. 117-tf

MESSRS. GUMBERLAND & STORM, Civil Engineers and Architects, Lindsay, and Romaine Buildings, Toronto.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lindsay.—Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornamental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. ☞ All orders promptly and faithfully executed. 118-tf

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 123-tf

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 125-tf

J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds of Meats, William Street, three doors from Peel Street, Lindsay. *N.B.*—Orders for every description of Meat solicited. 119-tf

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I keep, as all do know,
Adjoining Joseph Funk's;
The flies, I warrant, do not "blow"
Upon my tender junks.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
In season you may find;
And, if of Soup you want "a go,"
Speak for the tails in time.

Good Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise,
Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all,
Livers and Tongues;—if you are wise,
You'll soon give me a call.

NED MORRIS.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LINDSAY SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, *South side of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store.*

A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.

☞ Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted.

A call is solicited.

GEO. C. ATKINSON.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

Lindsay Carriage Factory.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop nearly opposite Mowrey's Foundry, lately occupied by Mr. George Workman, as a Carriage Factory, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They will keep constantly on hand and make to order, TOP and OPEN CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WOOD and IRON AXLETREE WAGGONS, PLEASURE SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, LONG SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.

Repairing work, Painting and Trimming done with neatness and despatch.

Horse-shoeing and jobbing done on the shortest notice by an experienced workman.

As none but the most experienced workmen will be employed, all work warranted. The best material used.

The Public will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are sure to be suited at their Factory.

All Orders promptly attended to.

N.B.—Remember the place—Purdy's Mill, East of Mowrey's Foundry, on Ridout Street.

SMITH, CHAMBERS & SWITZER.
Lindsay, Nov. 28, 1861.

Business Cards.

BEAVERTON.

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Plans and descriptions drawn up. Wild and other lands valued. Valuable lands for sale in adjoining townships.
Offices—Beaverton and Woodville.
GEO. GIBSON, Woodville. P. BURNET, Beaverton. 134-tf

CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Division Court of the County of Ontario, Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licences. 1-tf

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Company. *Office*—Victoria Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

ALEX. McLEOD, Builder, &c. &c., Victoria Street, Beaverton. Contracts taken for the Erection of Buildings. All work promptly and faithfully executed. 20-tf

ALEX. CAMERON, Boot and Shoe Maker, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All work warranted to give satisfaction both in price and workmanship. 1-tf

WM. PROUGH, House-Carpenter and Joiner, Manufacturer of approved Fanning Mills, Mara Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be in attendance at the Town Hall, Beaverton, every Saturday, from 10 o'clock, a.m., until 3 o'clock, p.m., for the convenience of parties having business to transact with him.
GEORGE SMITH, *Township Clerk.*
Thorah, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ELDON.

ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Eldon P. O. 15 tf

JOHN M'KAY, Blacksmith, Argyle, Eldon. All orders promptly executed. Horse-shoeing carefully done. Charges reasonable. 3-tf

Removal--Argyle Hotel.

DONALD McKINNON begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has now removed from his old stand to the opposite side of the street, where he intends, by renewed exertions, to merit a continuance of that patronage which he has so long experienced in his capacity of Innkeeper.

The best brand of liquors and an attentive hostler are always on hand.
DONALD McKINNON.
Argyle, Jan. 14, 1862. 133-tf

MANILLA.

FARMERS' INN, MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W. Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
W. H. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.* 119-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavouring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.

GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.

☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.
S. CONWAY, Proprietor. 117-tf

ADAM GORDON, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c. MANILLA, C.W.,

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price*. N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*
Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

OAKWOOD.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood. ☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
WM. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-tf

WOODVILLE.

JOHN JAMIESON, Tailor (late of Glasgow), Main Street, WOODVILLE. Clothing made up in the latest style. Orders solicited.

WHITBY.

R. J. WILSON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Whitby, C.W. *Office*—In Walace Block.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

N. G. HAM, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. *Office*—Opposite the Registry Office, Brock Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1 tf

R. J. GUNN, M.D., Surgeon to the County Gaol, Byron Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

S. H. COCHRANE, L.L.B., Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, &c. &c. *Office*—In Bigelow's new building, Dundas Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

J. HAMER GREENWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, Conveyancer, &c., Whitby, C.W. Rooms in Victoria Block, next to Registry Office on Brock Street.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CAMERON & MACDONELL, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the County Council, Ontario. *Office*—At the Court House, South Wing.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ROBERT CAMPBELL

BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Ontario, to his extensive stock of *DRY GOODS*, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Satinettes, Hats and Caps, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.

A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos, &c., just received.

Call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains will be given for Cash.

Perry's Brick Buildings, Whitby.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

Poetry.

HER ONLY FAULT.

W. H. MORRIS.

As I went to my bachelor chamber one night,
And reflected on life, as I put out the light,
I resolved that the clubs I would visit no more,
But devote my affections to dear Isadore.
She is faultless in figure and lovely in face,
Every movement the very perfection of grace—
So confiding and gentle, congenial and sweet,
That the stoics and cynics are all at her feet.

Like the wings of the humming-bird, over the keys,
Fly her tapering fingers in Liszt's *pot-pourris*;
She excels on the harp, and the Spanish guitar,
And her voice is *soprano* that reaches to *fa!*

She is witty, and brilliant in quick *repartees*,
And she sings *cavatinas* with marvellous E's!—
Conversations in German and French can sustain,
And has travelled in Italy, Egypt and Spain.

All the tender emotions so scouted before
Were aroused in my heart for the fair Isadore;
But my growing affections are nipped in the bud,
For she *will* drag her skirts through the streets—
in the mud!

Literature.

THE SISTERS.

A TALE.

BY S. D. J——.

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER V.—SAD INTELLIGENCE.

"Perhaps," said Eglantine, archly, "your favorite, Emily Osborne, will be there."

"She will, if nothing happens to prevent. She told me so yesterday, and, by the by, she is going to call here this evening, for you and Alice, that you may all go together."

"Oh! that accounts for your anxiety to know if we are going."

"Yes, dear, it would be so unpleasant to have Emily disappointed!"

"I suppose you will tell Michael to drive down for her a little before we are ready, so that she will not have to walk?"

"I rather think that Miss Osborne will hire a conveyance to bring her here, and will go in our vehicle to the party. But I must go to town, or the 'Paternal' will be looking very glum if I am late at business."

It was seven o'clock. Alice and Eglantine were sitting in the drawing-room, waiting for Emily Osborne. Eglantine, who was now twelve, looked very pretty in her mourning dress, which formed such a contrast to her delicate complexion and golden curls.

"Ah! there they come," she exclaimed, as she heard the sound of wheels on the gravel. "Conrad and Emily are alighting, Alice."

Another minute and they entered the drawing-room. The young relatives embraced each other warmly. Emily was a gay, light hearted girl; yet was she spoiled by her imperious temper, which might be partially attributed to her training. She was an only child of very indulgent parents, who granted her every wish, as far as lay in their power. Perhaps it was this which made her expect so much devotedness and such deference to her wishes wherever she went. She was three years older than Alice, and they were friends and relatives, but not companions. Emily was such a votary of fashion; so fond of balls and parties and theatres, that she almost overawed Alice, who was brought up in comparative seclusion and shrank from display of any kind, by her knowledge of the world and its ways. But display was Emily's element. From childhood she had been accustomed to be caressed, flattered and commended, and admiration was as natural to her as the air she breathed. Her form was rather below the middle height, graceful and sylph-like. Her hair, which was dark as the raven's wing, was arranged in the most becoming and fashionable mode of the day. Her eyes were dark and brilliant; her nose Grecian; her features regular, and her complexion very pale. Her hand and foot would have formed a model for a sculptor. Her manners, when she condescended to make herself agreeable, were exceedingly fascinating. She was fashionably and elegantly dressed, although of course in mourning, being a near relative of the Aubreys. No one knew the art of dress better than Emily, for from childhood it had occupied the greater part of her thoughts and time. She knew to a nicety every color and shade that suited her complexion, and not even a Frenchwoman could adjust a shawl more gracefully. Her conversation was animated and witty, and as she was well versed in History of every kind and always read the morning papers to her father, she was never at a loss for a theme. She excelled in vocal and instrumental music and "danced with spirit." In a word, she was handsome and accomplished, but vain, capricious and exacting—one of those beings who shine so brightly in society and create a sensation wherever they go, but never render home happy. They know nothing of those simple domestic joys, which shed such a light around the home-hearth, drive away care from the noble brow of the husband, and gladden the smiling faces of the fair children. A quiet day at home was irksome in the extreme to Emily. She seldom visited the Aubreys, for Mr. Aubrey did not consider her a suitable companion for his daughters, whom he was not fitting for the duties of actual life by shutting them out from society so much. It is true they were yet very young, but other girls of their age saw much of the world.

"I could not exist in this lonely place," said Emily to Conrad, "I would die of the blues in a week."

"Look out of the window, Emily, and tell me if from the windows of your mansion on the South-Mall, you could behold such a prospect?"

"The view is very fine, undoubtedly, and to a stranger might be interesting; but I would grow weary of looking at it day after day." And she walked to the mirror to adjust her bonnet.

"The car is ready, sir," said Michael, opening the drawing-room door.

Mrs. Emmerson was sitting in her splendid and luxuriantly-furnished drawing-room, receiving and welcoming her young guests as one after another was ushered in. She was a tall, stately, dignified lady, in the prime of life; benevolent and humane, but proud of her birth and station. She was a relative of the Aubreys on the mother's side, and often invited the young people to her house, but she did not like Mr. Aubrey. She was possessed of wealth and influence. Her husband was dead, and she, with her family—two sons and two daughters—resided at a beautiful country seat at Blackrock, a few miles from the city of Cork. The place was named "Lee view," as it commanded a view of the beautiful river Lee.

When the Aubreys arrived they found a merry party sporting on the smooth-shaven lawn. It was Spring and the evening was lovely. Tea was served in an arbor, and the sound of music and pleasant conversation enlivened the repast. After tea there was a brilliant display of fireworks, and the young people divided into groups to watch them.

Alice was standing a little aloof from the gay party, admiring the bright rockets as they shot far up into the air; there was a mild serenity on her face; she felt happy, and the joyousness of youth and health shone in her eyes. She was listening to Eglantine's merry laughter, as she flitted about amongst a group of lively and lovely children, and she thought that her sister was the fairest and brightest among them. A sudden change in the expression of her sister's countenance reminded her of the little creature who slept in the graveyard, and raising her eyes to the heavens, in which the moon in full splendor was shining, she murmured—

"Though thy pale light shines upon his grave, yet is he happier to-night even than we."

Unobserved, Montague was standing near her. He saw the wrapt expression of that young face, and his quick ear caught the scarcely audible words that fell from her lips.

"Yes, happier, dear Alice," he said, "for what are all the joys of earth compared to 'one minute of heaven?'"

She heard the low voice at her side, and looking up hastily, beheld the dark eyes of Montague.

"The moonlight is beautiful," he said, "would you not like to take a stroll among those 'tall ancestral trees.'"

Alice admired and esteemed Montague; she had quickly forgotten her brother's words that morning, for she was accustomed to his nonsense, so she unhesitatingly consented to a walk through those beautiful groves in the moonlight, with the learned, lofty, good young preacher. Yet she spoke little, and he seemed unusually sad and silent, and as she glanced at his face it was very pale.

"The moonlight rests so sweetly upon this bank; might we not sit here if you do not feel the cold?" he asked, and his voice was mournful and betrayed agitation.

"I do not think it cold," she answered. "How pretty this moss looks, and the night-violets, how sweetly they smell!"

"They are like modest virtue," he replied, "shedding their perfume unmolested in this solitary place. You asked me, some time ago," he continued, "to write a poem for you; here it is. Read it when you go home."

She took the paper. "You are very kind."

He was silent again for some minutes, then said, in a tone whose firmness was slightly shaken—

"Alice, you have suffered much for your young years, and this is what makes you so still and quiet, is it not?"

"Partly," she replied, surprised at his manner.

"And I, too, have suffered much," he said, "and thus I think our fate is somewhat similar. Left an orphan at an early age, with but comparatively a small fortune, I have had to carve my own way in life."

"And you have chosen," Alice replied, meekly, "the good part which shall not be taken away from you."

"I hope so, but I fall far short of being what I ought to be. We find it so hard sometimes not to murmur; so hard to be wholly resigned to Him 'whose will is infinite.' 'The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak.'" He paused. "Alice," he said again, "it is wrong for me to take you from the gay party. Perhaps you would rather return?"

He said this so sadly that she looked up in surprise, as she said, "I am not anxious to join them; my mourning dress seems but ill to accord with the light costumes worn by this gay assembly."

"It looks to me better than those gay dresses, and its wearer is dearer to me than all this world contains!"

She started, confused and astonished, more at his manner even than his words, for he was greatly agitated and spoke with a strange choking utterance, as he clasped the little hand within his own, which she vainly endeavored to draw from him.

(*To be Continued.*)

Miscellaneous.

A man is now lying in the Bremer County (Iowa) jail for throwing his wife's newly born child into the hog-pen and allowing it to be devoured by the hogs, he denying his own paternity of the child.

The President in respiting the slaver Gordon for two weeks, notified him that the grace is extended only that he may have time to prepare himself for the fate which his crimes have merited, and that no further mercy is to be hoped for.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The London *Globe* editorially remarks that the maratime Powers cannot be expected to respect the Federal blockade, unless really effective. The commerce of the world cannot suffer itself to be despoiled for an indefinite period under the mere paper blockade. As to intervention, says the *Globe*, we may be invited or offered to intervene, but our great aim must be to preserve consistency with our own principles.

The *Shipping Gazette* says a rumour is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a semi-official note has been addressed to the British Government by France, respecting the blockade of the Confederate ports. That the Emperor cannot longer allow French commerce to be injured by respecting the non-effective blockade, and that he will shortly make an official demand to the English Government to join him in raising the blockade, and that in case of non-compliance, he will take the initiative.

MASSACRE BY AUSTRALIAN NATIVES.—There has been another terrible massacre by the blacks on a new station in the neighborhood of Rockhampton, Wills, the owner of the station, and eighteen other persons, including women and young children, having fallen victims; while two only, as if by miracle, escaped to tell the tale. On the news of the tragedy being circulated, a party followed the trail of the savages, overtook, surprised, and shot about thirty of them, leaving the native police to follow them up and inflict further punishment.

REMEDY FOR SLEEPINESS IN CHURCH.—The art of balancing has become quite popular, and has been deemed worthy of explanation in the form of a lecture by the scientific Pepper who is smart and learned at the same time. We must extract one of the little jokes with which he peppered his lecture, and made it a most acceptable fare. He said the old monks' seats were placed on an axis which passed through the centre. As long as they remained awake nothing happened, but directly they went to sleep the seat upset and they were tumbled out. This unclerical merriment was also provided for at the church of Bishop Stortford, where the seats were similarly constructed.—*Court Journal.*

SCOTCH AND AMERICAN WEATHER.—Mr. Finlay, formerly editor of the N. Y. *Scottish American Journal*, writes to the paper from Edinburgh:—"During several years' residence on your side of the sea I never saw such weather as we have had here since the first day of the year. I do not think that during all these days we have had one that was either free from mist or rain. Scottish people in the New World may exclaim—

O! for gold and misty weather,
Though it wet me to the skin.

But I can tell you, we who are among it, with the usual inconsistency of human nature, would gladly exchange these Scotch mists and drenching showers for the brilliant skies and invigorating frosts of the American climate at this season."

COMMANDER WILLIAMS, R.N., ACCUSED OF ROMANCING ABOUT MISS SLIDELL.—A young Irishman who has been in the United States service on board the notorious "San Jacinto" has just returned to Queenstown after being paid off. He was one of the sixty sailors who boarded the "Trent" under Lieutenant Fairfax, and so far as his knowledge goes, he states that the romantic story of Commander Williams, British naval agent, regarding Miss Slidell being charged by the marines, the slapping in the face of Lieut. Fairfax—a stroke Mr. Williams envied from such a fair hand—&c., existed only in the enlivened imagination of the indignant commander. His tale adds no further to the circumstances already known, save that the "San Jacinto's" crew were allowed a liberal share of the prize money for the capture—$80 a man, or about £16 English. Ex-sailors of the United States navy are arriving at Cork rather numerously after serving out their time.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The extreme earnestness—we had almost said vehemence—with which the *Times*, for two or three days after the death of the Prince Consort, appealed to the Prince of Wales to decide instantly and finally in favor of a life of honor and usefulness in preference to a life of frivolity and folly, has induced many persons to suppose that his royal highness was hesitating as to the choice he should make, and that his taste and habits are not such as his royal mother could wish, or the nation approve of. Under other circumstances it would have been gross impertinence in us to thrust ourselves forward as the defenders of his royal highness; but, as most erroneous tales about his life and conduct have been prevalent for the last few days, and as our journal is published among a community which has lately had the best means of knowing what the tastes and habits of the Prince of Wales really are, we are sure we shall be pardoned if we give public expression to what we have known is the universal opinion in Cambridge on the subject. During the time the prince resided at Madingley and Cambridge, his daily life was so completely before the public; there were so many ways of ascertaining how he spent his time, and everything connected with him was so completely free from secrecy and seclusion; that if there had been anything to find fault with in his conduct, it must certainly would have been known to ourselves and the Cambridge public; and therefore, considering the unreserved manner in which he lived among us, it is a proof positive that his conduct was irreproachable when we are enabled to assert, in the most emphatic manner, that we never once heard even a whisper deprecatory of his royal highness' tastes and habits. We declare, without fear of contradiction, that, while the Prince of Wales was at the University, he proved himself to be a good and amiable young man, a true English gentleman, and a prince wholly free from anything approaching to a debasing tendency. No parent could wish his son to behave better, and now that his time of trial has come, we feel confident that his royal highness will be found neither unwilling, nor unfit, nor unable to console and assist his bereaved mother, and to fulfil the warmest hopes of the people.—*Cambridge Independent.*

LETTER FROM THE CAPTAIN OF THE SUMPTER TO THE *TIMES*.

Confederate States Steamer Sumpter, Cadiz, Jan. 9.

Mr. Welles, in imitation of the dirty and mendacious press of the Yankee states, calls me a privateer. He knows better than this. He knows that a privateer is a vessel that bears a letter of marque, and that I am cruising under no such letter. He knows that I have been regularly commissioned as a ship of war of the confederate states. If he and his deluded associates insist upon calling the citizens of the confederate states "rebels," under the idea that those states will still form a part of the old Yankee concern, then he might characterize me as a rebel man-of-war. But if I am this, so were all the ships of the American colonies commissioned by the Virginian George Washington. Mr. Welles tells the President and Congress that, by "some fatality," I ran the blockade of New Orleans, and that he has ordered the whole affair to be investigated. With the blind rage of a baffled madman (*quem Deus vult perdere. &c.*), he will, no doubt, endeavor to crush the harmless and inoffensive commander of the Brooklyn, who, poor man, no doubt, did his best. He says, also, that he has had six of his largest and fastest steamers in pursuit of me, and that the commander of one of them was so energetic as to perform the wonderful feat of tracking me as far as Maranham, in Brazil. I feel honored to have been thus pursued by six frigates, and if one of them caught Messrs. Mason and Slidell instead of catching me, why, that is John Bull's affair, and not mine. But I am fleeing from these ships, says Mr. Welles. Soft, Mr. Welles! He would have me, I suppose, fall into the Yankee trap he has set for me, and rush to the encounter of his six frigates, the least of which is twice my size, and of more than twice my weight of metal. He dare not send a ship of equal force to meet me, and if he did dare to do so, being safely esconced himself in his arm-chair, I venture to say that the officer would not dare to find me. But I have to inform Mr. Welles that by "some fatality" I have run another blockade. I have recently steamed out of the port of St. Pierre, in the island of Martinique, in the face of one of the fastest and finest of the Yankee ships, the Iroquois, and which is more than twice my force.

When Mr. Welles learns, too, that on my way hither I burnt three more Yankee ships, and liberated a fourth, only because she had an English cargo on board, he will send six more of his doughty war ships after me—that is to say, if he can spare them from burning corn cribs and frightening women and children along our southern coast. He will take especial care, too, to put plenty of men and guns on board of them, for otherwise I might not be in "such constant flight to escape the avenging power of our vigilant naval forces." A word or two more and I shall have done. What can wise Mr. Welles mean when he objects to the "robbery of merchants and others engaged in peaceful commerce and lawful pursuits?" Does he know that all property, with rare exceptions, captured on the high seas, is property belonging to "merchants and others engaged in peaceful commerce and lawful pursuits?"—Why this senseless diatribe then about robbery and private property and peaceful commerce and lawful pursuits? The fact is, that this northern horde of the Alani, which is bearing down upon the sunny fields of the South, in imitation of their ancient prototypes, has (while Mr. Welles is singing this hypocritical song) set all the rules of civilized warfare at defiance, and captures private property on the land as well as on the sea. The gallant Dupont laid his unscrupulous hands on all the cotton he could find at Beaufort—a few bales only, as it happened—and, first and last, many brilliant achievements in the way of stealing negroes and robbing and burning private residences have been accomplished by these Northmen amid the "various scenes of naval action" in which they have flourished. But I grow tired of the subject, and I fear I have already trespassed too much upon your space and patience. I am reminded, too, of the old adage, that "He who meddles with pitch shall be defiled," and so I will take leave of Mr. Gideon Welles and his scurrilous report.

R. SEMMES, Com. Confederate States Navy.

In the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington perceived a wavering of the 42nd Regiment of Highlanders, and, on inquiring, found that some one had commanded the bagpipes to cease playing. He instantly ordered them to be played in full blast, and immediately the brave regiment rallied, and rushed with indomitable courage to the conflict. Suppose that Wellington had ordered all the Scotch musicians to be expelled from the army, because they would play Bruce's address and that was offensive to the French taste in music; this would have been not so absurd a piece of meanness and insolence as the order of the American Commander forbidding melodies of freedom in the American camp, because they set the army against Slavery. That act was an insult to the whole people of the North.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Canadian Post.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under . . . . 75 Cents.
Above Ten lines, first insertion, per line, . 8 "
Each subsequent insertion . . . . 2 "

☞ Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, $5 per annum, $3 for Six Months. From Six to Ten lines, $8 per annum.

☞ Merchants and others can contract for a certain space, with the privilege of having new matter inserted at the end of every 3 Months, on favorable Terms.

☞ Displayed advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Minion, and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.

☞ No casual advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance. Merchants will be expected to pay quarterly.

☞ Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the Publishers will not be responsible.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

A PROMISING TRADE.

One of the elements of romance at all times has been the sudden elevation of individuals from penury to wealth and social consideration. It is true that this is one of the grosser elements, but it is one that arouses the imagination of the masses of mankind quite as thoroughly as the trials and successes of the lover, or the triumphs of the hero on the field of battle. In so far as this point is concerned, it cannot be said that the age of romance has passed away; for at no period have changes from wealth to poverty and poverty to wealth, been more frequent and startling than now. Unsophisticated readers may not see the connexion between this introduction and what follows; but it is the fashion in newspaper articles now-a-days—a fashion set by the London *Times*, and faithfully followed by all the lesser lights—to commence as far off from your actual subject as you can, and show your ingenuity by bringing the reader gradually round to the matter in hand. We have not space, however, to dwell upon the intermediate stages; and, having settled to our own satisfaction that romance is not dead, we plunge, *in medias res*, that is to say into a certain deep well near Victoria, on lot 18, in the second concession of the Township of Enniskillen. In that well a certain John Shaw centred all his hopes and expectations for many long months. Painfully did he dig, painfully drill, painfully pump, expending first cash and then credit, and afterwards his own muscles, on a wearisome task. Not a sign of oil did he find. His neighbours' wells were overflowing; he alone had received no share of the petroleum stream. The middle of last January found him a ruined, hopeless man, jeered at by his neighbours, his pockets empty, his clothes in tatters—as our neighbours across the lines say—dead-broke. Report says that on a certain day in January, he found himself unable to pursue his work—not to put too fine a point on it, his boots had utterly given out, and to enable him to paddle about in the wet and cold, a new pair were absolutely necessary. In fear and trembling, as we may suppose, John Shaw proceeded to the neighbouring store, and having no money, asked—sad necessity—for a pair of boots on credit. Report sayeth not whether the refusal was kindly administered, in the spirit of self-defence which traders must sometimes fall back upon, or whether it was with the purse pride of the rich man, looking down on his humble neighbour; but certain it is that the boots were refused to John Shaw, and he returned to his well a sadder man than he left it, protesting that he would work no longer than that day, and if success did not crown his efforts, he would cast the mud of Enniskillen from his old boots, and depart to more congenial climes. Moodily he took up his drill and sternly struck it into the rock. Hark! what is that? A sound of liquid from the depths below, hissing and gurgling as it escapes from its confinement of centuries. Does it cease? No, on it comes, growing in volume every moment. It fills the pipe, it fills the well; still it comes. Five minutes; ten minutes, in fifteen minutes it has reached the top of the well; it overflows; it fills a tank; it overflows that, vain are all attempts to check its career; resistless it pours in a mighty tide down the declivity into Black Creek, and is borne away by the waters to the St. Clair and the Lakes. Who shall attempt to describe the feelings of John Shaw at that moment? We shall not, for we do not know how he showed them. The by-standers have not recorded whether he wept, or whether he took off his hat and shouted hooray! Anything might be excused at such a moment. We suspect that like a philosophic Yankee, he went to work to "save the ile." But the report of the flowing well spread like wildfire through the settlement, and "John Shaw's territory" became the centre of attraction. In the morning he had been "old Shaw;" if they had spelt his name with a P before it, they could not have described him more contemptuously. Now he was Mr. Shaw. Congratulations poured upon him, and as he stood there, all covered with oil and mud, up came the store-keeper who had refused him the boots. The man of trade appreciated "the situation;" he bowed before the rising sun, or rather the flowing oil lamp, and almost embracing the dirty luminary, he said, "My dear Mr. Shaw; isn't there anything in my store you want; if there is, just say so." What a moment for Shaw! We shall not record his answer; it was far too forcible to be polite. The well was then flowing at a rate impossible to test with accuracy, but afterwards when its yield was controlled, it produced two barrels of forty gallons each in a minute and a half, which at one cent and a quarter per gallon, the lowest rate at which the article has been sold, would produce sixty-six cents per minute, $39 per hour, $950 per twenty-four hours, and $296,524 per annum, throwing off the odd cents and not counting Sunday!—*Globe.*

A MAN SHOT.—A month has not elapsed since the execution of Williams, and we are called upon to record an occurrence which may subject the perpetrator to death, or imprisonment for life, unless extenuating circumstances can be shown on the trial. It appears that a negro, named Ewing, on Wednesday last, went to the house of another negro, named Hancock, to get a woman who was staying there to go with him, when he was ordered to leave the premises. He would not do so, and Hancock then made towards him with an axe. Ewing picked up a stick of wood and struck Hancock, knocked the axe out of his hand, and then ran away. Hancock immediately went into the house, got his rifle, and deliberately shot Ewing in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Hancock was afterwards arrested and is now in goal, awaiting his trial at the next assizes. Ewing had died from the effects of the wound.—*Sandwich Journal.*

THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Town Council of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Town Council to lease to any persons part of the Market Square in the said Town.
Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-tf

Tha rabhadh do na gaill
Suas na seirdibh air gach taobh
N'ach eil marsand ans an aite
Bheir Badhar dhoibh co saor.

Broad Cloths, Doeskins,
SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS.
The largest and most varied Stock ever shown in this country, now selling at unequaled Low Prices.
BROUGHALL & GIMSON.
Opposite Doheny's Hotel.
Lindsay, Feb. 19, 1862.

New Advertisements.

Public Notice—Town of Lindsay.
Broad Cloths, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds—Broughall & Gimson.
Store to Lease—G. A. Pyper.
Sale of Books—Morice Hay.
The Travellers' Rest—W. Cresswell.
Ginger Wine and Lemon Syrup—G. Whiting.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.
3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.
4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1862.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The importance of the events of the last few days cannot be over estimated. To all appearance the tide of war has changed. After ten months of apparent inactivity on the part of the Federal army, we now find that they bestir themselves in earnest and success upon success attends their movements with extraordinary rapidity. For the time the military prestige seems to have departed from the Southern army. If the accounts we receive daily be true, it must be admitted by all that the achievements of the Union army in Tennessee are of a most brilliant character. After successively hearing of the capture of Fort Henry and Roanoke Island, we have by the latest despatches a full account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Donelson—a strategetic position on the Cumberland river. The Confederates fought well and every shot told on the ranks of the attacking force, whose gunboats were repulsed after a fearful onset. The number of the Federal army could not be less than 50,000. The opposing force within the Fort would probably number over 25,000 men. The attack commenced on Thursday the 13th February, and on Sunday morning, Generals Johnstone and Buckner, with 15,000 men, surrendered unconditionally. Generals Pillow and Floyd ran away the previous night without letting the others know their intention. The Southern troops have lost confidence in their officers, and for some time their power will be paralyzed. With vigor and energy the Federals will be able to follow up their successes for a considerable time. When the news reaches Europe, neither England nor France will be ready to break the blockade or acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. By the latest accounts from Paris it only seemed a matter of time with Napoleon to declare the blockade inefficient.

The Nashville left Southampton on the 3rd. The Tuscarora steamed up to chase her, but was prevented by the Shannon for 24 hours, so that after all the watching the Nashville has managed to effect her escape. Ere long we may expect to hear of stirring and decisive movements at the seats of war both in Tennessee and on the seaboard.

DRAMATIC COMPANY—HEARTLESS SWINDLING.

For the last two weeks a troupe styling themselves "The Royal Adelphi Dramatic Company," have been performing in the Town Hall, with great success to crowded houses every night. From the commencement of their short season here, we understood that their plays had any other than a moral tendency, which rendered us cautious in commending them. They had printing done at this office, and as we had considerable difficulty in recovering payment, in our issue of last week we warned others to be careful in trusting them. From sinister motives they were defended by two parties in town, and were eulogised as being "most honest, honorable and respectable." With high-sounding and plausible professions, Mr. Keller, manager of the Company, and his coadjutors were enabled to gull the unwary public. The scheme was deeply laid, and it has probably been under consideration for a long time. Under pretence of going to Peterborough, the Company ordered a number of sleighs from that town to convey them back on the evening of Tuesday last; whereas, in the meantime, they managed to escape by the cars at 8 A.M., exclaiming "Farewell to Canada!"

We understand that parties in Whitby, Port Hope, Cobourg and Peterborough, as well as here, have been swindled by this illustrious gang. Some of the Company travel under fictitious names, so that they will be difficult to detect. We are glad to learn that a few had the shrewdness to demand and obtain payment before this final *denouement*.

Mr. and Mrs. Stetson, two of the artistes, were left behind, to whom the Company owe upwards of $400, besides having left their hotel bill unpaid.

Mr. Stetson's Benefit will take place on Friday night, when it is expected he will have a full house, as much sympathy is expressed for him in his forlorn condition, being left almost destitute by his worthy brethren.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN JOURNAL, edited by Arch. Hall, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., and published by John Lovell, Montreal. $3 00 per annum.

The January Number, being the first number of the Third Volume of this ably-conducted journal, is on our table. When such subjects as Obstetrics, Poisoning, Medical Jurisprudence, Vaccination and Homœopathy, are so skilfully handled, we wonder that every practitioner throughout Canada does not subscribe for this journal. However well versed in the Esculapian art, surely they cannot but profit by reading such a work as the one before us. Gentlemen, subscribe at once and support the only medical work in the Province.

THE UPPER CANADA LAW JOURNAL for February. W. C. Chewitt & Co., Toronto. Terms, $4 00 per annum.

Everyone who possesses property in Canada—everyone who wishes to know his duty to society—and everyone who wishes to learn how to transact business in a legal manner, should subscribe for this excellent journal. The present number contains leading articles of interest to all. "Payment of Crown Witnesses," and an article on "Fraudulent Trade Marks," are discussed with consummate ability.

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL for February 1862. D. C. Linsley, No. 25 Park Row, New York.

We have great pleasure in noticing this excellent agricultural journal. With the January number commenced a new volume for 1862. It is as heretofore exclusively devoted to the interests of Stockmen throughout America. The publication continues under the same able editorial direction, and the present numbers are a guarantee of what we may expect for the current year. The terms offered are very liberal, and should induce agriculturists throughout the Province to subscribe immediately. Single copies, per annum, $1; five copies, $4; twenty copies or more, 70 cts. each, and a valuable premium to the getter-up of the club. Address—Editors American Stock Journal, No. 25 Park Row, New York.

SOUTH SIMCOE TIMES.—Bradford. W. P. & J. Donaldson, Publishers.

This publication has lately been purchased by Donaldson & Bro. It is a neatly-printed, 28-column weekly paper. We understand that its political principles are Conservative.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—Deacon and Peterson, No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Terms, $2 00 per annum.

Those wishing to economise in these war times, cannot, we think, do better than to subscribe for that "oldest and best of the weeklies," the SATURDAY EVENING POST, of Philadelphia. It contains important news of the week, while, at the same time, ample space is devoted to Stories, Agricultural Articles, Choice Receipts, Editorials, &c. In the present volume is commenced a new Story called "Daffodil's Delight," by Mr. Wood, author of the "Mystery," &c. Each subscriber receives a large colored map of the Slave-holding States, free of postage. Special inducements are offered those who get up clubs, as shown by the following:

2 copies, one year,	3 00
4 copies, one year,	5 00
8 copies, one year,	10 00
10 copies, one year,	12 00
20 copies, one year,	20 00

The getter-up of a club of two copies, and of a club of four copies, will receive one of the large Colored Maps *gratis* (postage prepaid) for his trouble. The getter-up of any of the larger clubs will receive an extra paper (as of old) and one copy of the large Colored Map (postage prepaid) in addition. Every two-dollar subscriber gets a copy of the Map in addition to his paper.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—The February number of this well-known agricultural journal is received. As we have often said before, the FARMER is the cheapest and one of the very best agricultural and horticultural papers published. It costs only 50 cents a year, and we see from this number that the publisher offers some exceedingly liberal premiums to all who subscribe for the paper at this time. Specimen copies of the paper are sent free to all applicants. Address JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N.Y.

STORE TO LET.—We direct attention to the advertisement of a Store to Let in the thriving village of Little Britain, having one of the best situations in the Township of Mariposa.

SALE OF BOOKS.—In our advertising columns it will be seen that Morice Hay offers a large stock of books at 20 per cent. under cost. Stationery and newspapers also for sale. Give him a call.

A NEW BEVERAGE.—Mr. George Whiting is agent in Lindsay for Hamill's celebrated Ginger Wine and Lemon Syrup, an excellent drink and in much request.

BEAVERTON.

SABBATH SCHOOL SOIREE.—The annual Soiree of the Beaverton Sabbath School was held on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. The School House, which was tastefully decorated, was crowded to the door—about three hundred being present. On motion of the Rev. John McLaughlin, Charles Robinson, Esq., J.P., was called upon to preside. Dr. Thornton commenced proceedings with prayer, after which the Choir sang Old Hundred. Refreshments of the best quality and in great abundance were then served to the audience. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy of Dumbarton, Rev. Mr. McTavish of Woodville, and Dr. Thornton of Whitby. The speaking was of a very high order, and was listened to with evident delight by the large assembly. After votes of thanks had been passed to the speakers, the choir and the committee, the Rev. John McLaughlin pronounced the benediction and the audience dispersed.

A Mormon woman thus writes to a female friend.—"While you of the North and South have gone to killing each other off, we of Salt Lake are populating the country with extraordinary rapidity. One of our elders recently had no less than nine children born to him in one week."

BOBCAYGEON.

An act of ruffianism has been committed in this place, which we trust will not pass unnoticed in proper quarters. On the 5th inst., a Roman Catholic clergyman, while visiting some of his adherents in this place, put up his horse in a stable, which was entered by some lawless fellows, who destroyed the harness and shaved the horse's mane and tail. Besides which, they waylaid the clergyman when going home and threatened that worse should befall him if he ever entered the place again. How disgraceful it is that, under a pretext of religious feeling, such an act could be committed in the present free and enlightened state of society. The moral injury done the cowardly assailants is far greater than any personal harm done to the other party.

CANADA.

STATUE OF THE QUEEN.—We have seen Mr. Wood's model for a statue of the Queen, surrounded by figures representing Justice, Clemency, Literature and the Arts. The whole is truly admirable; being, so far as we can judge, in the highest style of art. The likeness of the Queen is said to be perfect.—*Montreal Witness.*

KILLED ON THE TRACK.—A freight train on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad passed on Saturday night last, over the body of a drunken man who had lain down to sleep on the track. The deceased, whose name is Denis Sullivan, was a widower, but leaves a family of four children utterly destitute.—*Brant Herald.*

THE MONTCALM ELECTION.—The Montcalm nomination took place on Monday. The candidates nominated were M. Dugas, Opposition, and M. Dufresne, ex-M.P.P., Ministerialist. The Solicitor-General East, Hon. Mr. Morin, was present, but the electors refused to hear him. As to the result of the show of hands, the accounts differ. The *Pays* says it was considerably in favor of M. Dugas. The *Ordre* claims that it was declared in favor of M. Dufresne. The polling takes place on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst.—*Globe.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday, while the firing was going on at the Fort, two boys were employed near Four Mile Point, in collecting what round shot they could find. They were in a small hand sleigh, in a line with the target range, but, as they supposed, out of danger, when, suddenly, a large, round shot struck the box in which they were collecting the balls, and which they had between them in the sleigh, smashing it to pieces. Providentially, they escaped unhurt. The shot was a 64 pounder.—*Kingston Whig, [illegible]th.*

CHILD ATTACKED BY A RAT.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, a little girl, daughter of Mrs. Yielding, residing on Front-street, was attacked by a rat while in bed. The mother heard the child cry, and on making inquiry—was informed that the girl had been bitten by some animal. A light was speedily procured, and a large rat was seen to leap out of the bed in which the mother and daughter had been lying. The child was severely bitten about the head and arm, and a large quantity of blood had flown from the wounds.—*Globe.*

GOVERNMENT AID TO VOLUNTEERS.—Her Majesty's government, rightly judging that it is inexpedient our North American Colonies should relapse into their present defenceless condition, and that it is best both for them and for the mother country that they should rely chiefly upon their own resources, have resolved to assist in giving a permanent character and organization to the valuable Volunteer force which so loyally enrolled itself during the recent crisis; and with this view as well as in acknowledgment of their loyalty, the government are about to issue 10,000 suits of uniform to the Canadian regiment.—*Press London England.*

SAD ACCIDENTS.—A sad accident, resulting in the death of Mr. Alex. Macfarlane, of North Plympton, occurred in that Township on Monday last. The deceased had that morning gone to the woods, alone, for the purpose of chopping, and not coming home at noon, as usual, his wife became alarmed, and got one of the neighbours to go to the woods to ascertain what detained him. On arriving at the spot it was found that a large limb had fallen from a tree under which Mr. Macfarlane had been working, and that it had crushed him to the earth, killing him instantly. A case similar occurred lately in the Township of Enniskillen. While Mr. James Norwood and his married man were engaged in chopping, a tree which they had felled lodged on another in falling, and slipping off the stump came back on Mr. Norwood, injuring him so seriously that he died in the course of a few days.—*Sarnia Observer.*

DEATH BY SUICIDE.—Many of our readers will have a distinct recollection of Mr. William Lock, for many years baker, and subsequently brewer, in Perth, county of Lanark. Mr. L. at one time carried on an extensive business in the latter department, but his affairs becoming involved, he was obliged to give up possession of his premises in Perth for the benefit of his creditors. He subsequently removed to Smith's Falls, on the Rideau, where he commenced business as a baker, where, we have heard, he was very successful. We learn, however, by the papers published in that vicinity, that he committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, on Friday, the 31st ultimo. He was found soon after he committed the rash act, covered up in bed and bleeding profusely; and medical aid was at once called in and the wound dressed; but he died shortly afterwards. No cause is assigned for his self-destruction.—*Sarnia Observer.*

A YOUNG LOCHINVAR.—We have been furnished with the particulars of an elopement case which occurred last week in the neighborhood of the Brock road, not over twelve miles from Guelph. The adventurous fair one, it seems, was wooed by two young swains; one possessing the requisite qualifications in the shape of a good farm and other perquisites, while the other though frowned on by the parents, was the successful suitor for the hand of the young lady. The course of true love, we all know never runs smooth, and the usual difficulties were in the way of a union. He was nowise daunted, but encouraged by the sacred smiles of his inamorata, a horse cutter was one day last week procured. An accomplice in the affair was sent as a kind of decoy to the house, who kept the old folks in chat, while the daughter was on her way to meet her lover. Once together they started for parts unknown, and no trace of the couple has yet been discovered. The presents, and of course the rejected and disappointed suitor, are left to mourn the sudden departure of this frail bit of humanity.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

GREAT FIRE AT HAMILTON—$130,000 LOSS.

On Thursday the Great Western Railway Company's large grain elevator at Hamilton was burned to the ground. About 100,000 bushels of wheat were stored in the building, and nearly all of it was consumed. The elevator was erected at a cost of $32,000, and it is calculated that the wheat it contained was worth about $100,000. The building is said to be covered by insurance, and no doubt a great portion of the wheat is also insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we announce the melancholy death of Mr. Alexander Macdonald, Chancery barrister of this city. About half-past eight o'clock last night Maurice O'Connell, a private watchman, was walking past a lane near the corner of Richmond and Nelson streets he heard a groan, and walking up the lane saw a form on the ground. O'Connell went forward and saw Mr. Macdonald lying on the ground in a pool of blood. In his right hand he held a razor, the blade of which was many extended from the handle with a cord and a piece of wood. O'Connell discovered that he was dead and went for assistance, and the body was conveyed to his late residence on Jarvis street. The unfortunate gentleman, it appears, left his house a little after eight o'clock, walked down to Richmond street, and entered the lane in question, where there were a number of waggons. He went behind the waggons so as to be screened from observation from the street and having removed his cravat and collar, his overcoat and gloves, and laid them on the ground with his walking stick, he inflicted two wounds on his throat, the second of which completely severed the windpipe, and a number of the principal arteries, so that death must have ensued almost at once.

Mr. Macdonald, though comparatively a young man, was one of the longest established chancery barristers in the city, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He was a man of the most upright character, studious and reserved in his habits; and much liked by his friends and clients. His melancholy end will carry distress into a very wide family circle. It is conjectured that a recent illness had affected his brain, and produced temporary insanity. Coroner Hallowell will hold an inquest on the remains at half past ten this morning.—*Globe 17th.*

THE INQUEST.—Coroner Hallowell opened an inquest yesterday forenoon, at Mr. Duffy's tavern, Nelson street, on the body of the late Mr. Alexander McDonald, whose melancholy suicide we reported in yesterday morning's issue. Maurice O'Connell proved the finding of the body in a lane off Richmond street. Mr. George Murphy, barrister, deposed that within the past few days he had observed that deceased had been laboring under lowness of spirits, and appeared as if unwell. Witness had received a note from deceased to attend to some business for him as he was unable to do it himself. Mr. M. Vankoughnet stated that he called at the office of deceased on Monday last and found him in depressed spirits, abstracted in his manner, and looking ill. Witness said—"Mr. McDonald, you are ill," and he replied, "Yes, I am." He retained the same abstracted mood all the time witness was present, and gave him the impression of a man laboring under mental derangement. Mary Ryan stated that she had been a house servant in the employ of deceased for the past six months. She had observed that Mr. McDonald had been ill for the past few weeks. He was a kind master, even in his temper and disposition. Dr. Lizars proved that he attended deceased since December last. Deceased was in low spirits, and witness told him he should live well and generously. Witness thought he might have committed suicide from not having a correct conception of his illness. The jury returned as their verdict that the deceased committed suicide while laboring under temporary insanity.—*Globe.*

DREADFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN PERSONS BURIED IN A PIT.

On Thursday morning the beam of the pumping engine at Carr & Co's. Hartley new pit, near North Shields, broke, and half of it, weighing about twenty tons, fell down the shaft, carrying everything along with it. Five men were thrown down and killed. The shaft was choked half-way down, and 215 persons cut off. The buried men were heard for some time working on the shaft, endeavouring to clear away the obstruction from below. On Friday the workmen had not been able to force their way through the *debris* so as to reach the poor sufferers, and while they were progressing favourably, there was a mishap on Saturday, which made delay their reaching them much beyond the time at first thought of. In some places the pit has been sunk through the strata of loose shale, the crumbling being prevented from fallen in by the insertion of a wooden lining or "cleading," supported by what are called cribs. The accident of Thursday morning carried away these cribs and the consequence was that a large quantity of shale fell down and became intermingled with the *debris* of the woodwork. The effect of this has been all along greatly to retard the progress of the work. But this is not all, for at the hour mentioned on Saturday evening a slip took place, which threatened to overwhelm the workmen with an additional accumulation of similar rubbish. Under these circumstances, nothing further could be done in the way of clearing the shaft downwards till precautions had been taken to prevent a catastrophe. Accordingly the efforts of the men were directed to the removal of the mass of stone which was pressing behind the boarding, and generally to make good the ground they had already gained. The consequence was that the operations directly connected with their downward progress were virtually suspended for nearly twelve hours. During the night the work was carried on with unflagging zeal, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Coulson, master-sinker, there being always at hand a noble band of volunteers, comprising all the most skilful men connected with the coal trade of the district. All through the night the workmen were cheered by hearing the imprisoned miners "jowling" from below, that is, making a rattling noise such as they do in working to indicate to one another the parts of the pit in which they are engaged.

On Saturday great crowds from the surrounding districts visited the scene, and on the departure of the east train from Hartley the crush was tremendous.

THURSDAY MORNING.—The viewer of the colliery and Mr. Hall, who went down and returned in an hour and a-half, had both to be taken off the sling, seriously affected by gas. They have been all through the works and found no living man, but a hecatomb of dead bodies. The bulk of the bodies are lying in the gallery near the shaft. An affecting report, which has touched all hearts, is that families are lying in groups, children in the arms of their fathers, brothers with brothers. Most of them looked placid as if asleep, but higher up, near the furnace, some tall stout men seemed to have died hard. The corn-bins were all cleared. Some few of the men had a little corn in their pockets. A pony was lying dead among the men, but untouched. Several volunteers have since entered the workings and confirmed this statement. Nearly all of them, however, have been brought to bank seriously affected with gas. There was great danger of more men losing their lives, and medical men, of whom there were large numbers at the colliery, held a council at eight o'clock last night, and by their advice no more men will be allowed to go down until the ventilation is improved. It will be some time before the bodies can be brought to bank. A telegram was received from her Majesty yesterday forenoon, asking intelligence as to the hopes of saving the men.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MINERS AT THE PIT.

Thirty-six of the men have formed themselves at the suggestion of the medical men, into a band, for the purpose of preserving order at the pit. Dreadful scenes are occurring, mothers come to the shaft, almost frantic, to seek their children, wives waiting for their husbands, and sons for their parents. It is a most painful scene, now that despair has finally settled down upon all. The village has now a mourning appearance, the whole of the windows having blinds drawn. Now that the worst is known, the trains arriving from both north and south bring many sorrow-stricken and weeping people, relatives of the deceased who have come to weep with their bereaved friends here. Numbers were also approaching the pit in all directions, the interest being not in the least abated, though it is known that all are lost.

UNPARALLELED CHARACTER OF THE DISASTER.

This is without doubt the greatest colliery calamity on record. The accident at Lundhill Colliery, which occurred in February 1857, hitherto stood at the head of such catastrophes—189 miners, 90 of whom left widows, having been suffocated on that melancholy occasion, but the number of men and boys who have met with an untimely end in the Hartley pit amounts to the enormous total of 217, upwards of 100 have left widows, and many large families. It is understood that the Hartley Colliery, and two other pits forming part of the estate of Messrs. Carr, were lately purchased by Mr. Joshua Bower, of Leeds; but, fortunately for that gentleman, by a subsequent arrangement the New Hartley Pit was to remain in possession of the original owners.

LATEST NEWS.

Arrival of the Asia

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
BOMBARDMENT OF THE DONELSON.
REPULSE OF THE FEDERALS.
SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON.
15,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.
CAPTURE OF GENERALS JOHNSON AND BUCKNER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, on the 1st instant, via Queenstown, on the 2nd inst., arrived at this port this morning. Her dates are four days later than those already received. She reports the arrival at Liverpool of the steamships *Kangaroo* hence and *Bohemian* from Portland.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The *Independence Belge* asserts that the Southern Commissioners have informed the English Government that in return for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, they would establish most absolute free trade for 50 years, abolish the external slave traffic, and emancipate all the blacks born after the recognition.

The [illegible] however will not determine Lord Palmerston to abandon the policy of neutrality.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The proposition of Mr. Gregory for the recognition of the South will be discussed soon after the opening of Parliament. An interesting or excited debate and a rejection of the blockade is expected.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated Cumberland River, near Fort Donelson, 14th, A.M., says the firing commenced again at daybreak and continued at intervals all the day long up to four o'clock. No movement or assault by the land forces had been made.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.

A despatch received at head-quarters says that all the gunboats are pretty effectually disabled, except one.

Com. Foote was wounded twice, but not fatally.

The upper redoubt was taken by our troops. This commands Fort Donelson, and Gen. Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture the fort to-day (Sunday.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The following despatch was this morning received at the Navy Department, from flag officer Foote, United States flagship *St Louis*, near Fort Donelson, Feb. 16:—

"To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

"I made an attack on Fort Donelson yesterday at three o'clock, with four iron-clad gunboats and two wooden ones, and after an hour and a quarter of severe fighting, the latter part of the day, within less than 100 yards of the Fort, the wheel of the vessel and the tiller of the *Louisville* were rendered unmanageable. They then drifted down the river. The two remaining boats were also greatly damaged between wind and water. This vessel alone received 59 shots, and the others about half that number each.

"There were 54 killed and wounded in this attack, which we have reason to suppose would in fifteen minutes more, could the action have been continued, have resulted in the capture of the two forts bearing upon us, as the enemy was running from his batteries, when the two gunboats drifted helplessly down the river, from the disabled steering apparatus, as the relieving tackle could not steer the vessels in the strong current. When the fleeing enemy returned to the river battery guns, from which they had been driven, they again hotly poured fire upon us. The enemy must have brought over twenty guns to bear upon us from the water battery and the main fort on the hill, while we could only return the fire from twelve boat guns, from the four boats. One rifled gun on board the *Carondelet* burst during the action. The officers and men, in this hotly contested but unequal fight, behaved with the greatest gallantry and determination; all deploring the accident which rendered two of our gun boats suddenly helpless in the narrow river and swift current. On consultation with General Grant and my own officers, as my services here—until we can repair damages by bringing up a competent force from Cairo to attack the fort—are much less required than at Cairo, I shall proceed to that place. I have sent the *Tyler* to the Tennessee River to render the railroad bridge impassable.

"Signed, "A. H. FOOTE,
"Flag Officer Commanding."

CAIRO, Feb. 17.

To Major General McClellan—

The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. The *Carondelet* brings the glorious intelligence. The fort surrendered at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Generals A. Sidney Johnston, and Buckner, and 15,000 prisoners, and a large amount of material of war, are the trophies of the victory. Loss heavy on both sides.

Floyd, the thief, stole away during the night previous with 5,000 men, and is denounced by the rebels as a traitor.

I am happy to inform you that flag officer Foote, though suffering with his foot, with the noble characteristic of our navy notwithstanding his disability, will take up immediately two gunboats, and with the 8 mortar boats, he will make an attack on Clarksville, if the state of the weather will permit. We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo—Gen. Grant's late post, in honour of the glorious achievement.

(Signed) GEO. W. CULLUM,
Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, U. S. A. and Chief of Staff and Engineers, &c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.

This morning's *Commercial* has the following despatch:—

"On learning that the rebels were evacuating Bowling Green, Gen. Buell ordered a forced march by Gen. Mitchell to save if possible the railroad and turnpike bridge on Big Barren river. They however, had all been destroyed when General Mitchell reached the bank of the river.

It is believed now that no Rebel forces exist in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green, *via* Franklin to Nashville.

General Crittenden is trying to organize another army at Chattanooga, on the south bank of the Cumberland. This is the only rebel force on the line from Bowling Green to Nashville.

(Special to the Chicago Times)

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16.

Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning, unconditionally.

We have Generals Buckner, Johnstone, Bushrod, and 15,000 prisoners, and 3,000 horses.

Generals Pillow and Floyd with their brigade ran away on steamers, without letting Buckner know their intentions.

Gen. Smith led the charge on the lower end of the work, and was the first man inside the fortifications.

The Fort Henry runaways were bagged here. The prisoners are loading on the steamers for Cairo.

Our loss is heavy—probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lost a large percentage of officers. Major Post, of the 8th Illinois, with 200 privates, are prisoners, and have gone to Nashville having been taken the night before the surrender.

The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind entrenchments.

We should have taken them by storming on Saturday if our ammunition had not given out in the night.

McClernand's division, Oglesby's, Wallace's and McArthur's Brigade suffered terribly.

Taylor's, Willard's McAllister's, Schwartz, and Eesser's batteries were in the fight from the commencement.

The enemy turned our right for half an hour but, our lost ground was more than regained.

Lauman's brigade, of Smith's division, was the first in the lower end of the enemy's work, which was done by a charge of bayonets, as nine-tenths of the rebels were pitted against our right. Our forces on the right were ready all night to recommence the assault. On Sunday morning they were met on their approach by a white flag. Buckner having sent early in the morning a despatch to General Grant surrendering.

The works of the fort extend some five miles on the outside.

The rebels lost 49 field pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores.

The rebel troops are completely demoralized and have no confidence in their leaders, as they have charged Pillow and Floyd with deserting them.

Our troops from the moment of the investment of the fort on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day, half the time without provisions—all the time without tents, and a portion of it on a heavy storm of rain and snow.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

The importance of a military achievement is not to be measured by the number of enemies slain, or even the magnitude of a difficulty overcome. In all wars great victories are often won with very little practical effect upon the final issue, and great marches are accomplished with no lasting advantage. The only just criterion of the worth of any military exploit is its bearing upon the ultimate result. Estimated by that standard, the capture of Fort Henry, announced in our telegraphic columns this morning, though attended with little loss of life, and consummated in a brief hour or two, is really our most important victory in the war thus far.

Our few victories hitherto, it must be confessed, have had little general consequence. They have had a certain local effect, but have left the vitals of the rebellion uninjured. The successes in Western Virginia, seven months ago, simply redeemed that region from secession control; it in no wise damaged the rebel stronghold at Manassas. The capture of Hatteras Inlet, five months ago, has, so far as is yet developed, come to no good whatever. The taking of Port Royal, three months ago, is still without substantial fruit. Even the splendid triumph at Mill Springs, three weeks ago, occurred too far from the seats of the rebel strength to contribute much to the final result. It opened the way to no important strategetic line, and is to be valued chiefly for its moral effect. All of these successes destroyed more of the enemy than this present capture of Fort Henry, but none of them compare with it in intrinsic importance.—*New York World.*

Cincinnati, Feb. 7.

The *Gazette* and *Commercial's* Cairo correspondence give the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry:

"Yesterday, at 12:30 P.M., the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet, and Essex—the Tyler, Conestoga, and Lexington bringing up the rear—advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Panther Creek Island, immediately above, where, on the east shore of the river, stand the fortifications, and keeping out of range till at the head of the island, and within a mile of the enemy, passing the island in full view of the rebel guns. We steadily advanced, every man at quarters, every ear strained to catch the flag officer's signal gun to the commencement of the action. Our line of battle was on the left, the St. Louis next, the Carondelet next, the Cincinnati (for the time being the flagship, having on board Flag-officer Foote) and the next the Essex. We advanced in line, the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when at 11:30 the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed suit. The enemy was not backward, and gave an admirable response, and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning the storms of shot and shell, when, getting within three hundred yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand, and poured into him right and left. In the meantime the Essex had been disabled, and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet, and the St. Louis alone engaged.

At precisely forty minutes past 1 the enemy struck his colors, and such cheering, such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms, or caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats can be imagined. After the surrender, which was made to Flag-Officer Foote by Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, who defended his fort in a most determined manner, we found that the rebel infantry encamped outside the fort, numbering four or five thousand, had cut and run, leaving the artillery company in command of the fort.

The fort mounted seventeen guns, most of them 32 and 34-pounders, being a magnificent 10-inch columbiad. Our shots dismounted two of their guns, driving the enemy into the embrasures. One of their rifled 32-pounders burst during the engagement, wounding several of their gunners. The rebels claimed to have but eleven effective guns, worked by fifty-four men—the number all told of our prisoners. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded. The infantry left everything in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

General Tilghman is disheartened. He thinks it one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to Flag-Officer Foote, the rebel general remarked, "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer." Flag-officer Foote replied, "You do perfectly right, sir, in surrendering; but you would have blown my boats out of the water before I would have surrendered to you."

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and flying the flag-officer's pennant, was the chief mark. Flag-Officer Foote and Captain Stembel crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots. Some of them going completely through her. The Essex was badly crippled when about half through the fight, and crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her side toward port, through her heavy bulkheads, and square through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing several of the crew. Capt. Porter, his aid, C. P. Britton, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis were standing in a direct line of the balls passing, Mr. Britton being in the centre of the group. A shot struck Mr. Britton in the top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction. The escaping steam went into the pilot-house, instantly killing Messrs. Ford and Bride, pilots. Many of the soldiers at the rush of steam jumped overboard and drowned. The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded. The Essex had six seamen and two officers killed, seventeen wounded, and five missing. There were no casualties on the St. Louis or Carondelet, though the shot and shell fell upon them like hail. The St. Louis was commanded by Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and worked at the guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent the shot and shell among the enemy.

CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

2,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

EVACUATION OF ELIZABETH CITY.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 11.

By a flag of truce to-day we learn the complete success of the Burnside expedition at Roanoke Island.

The island was taken possession of, and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants.

The city was previously burned, but whether by our shells or the inhabitants is not certain.

The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the Island is supposed to have been a little over 3,000 fighting men.

Gen Wise was ill at Nag's Head, and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous, he was removed to Norfolk.

All the gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up a creek and was probably also destroyed.

One report says that only 30, and another that only 25 of the rebels escaped from the Island.

Gen. Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only 50 on the Island escaped. There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels.

A Richmond paper, this morning, in a leading editorial, says, the loss of an entire army in Roanoke Island, is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence of yesterday by telegraph is fully confirmed. Twenty-five hundred brave troops in an island in the sea were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They resisted with the most determined courage; but when 15,000 Federal troops were landed against them, retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender.

This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair on a large scale.

MONEY IN THE SOUTH.

A Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Despatch* gives this graphic picture of the difficulties attending the present condition of Confederate currency:—

"Leaning over the counter a puzzled volunteer was endeavoring to reckon up the change just paid out by the sleek-haired clerk. Before him lay a quantity of mutilated bills, ragged and dirty pieces of paper, bits of card-board, printed checks, a few copper pennies, milk-tickets, postage stamps, and other interesting specimens of the present outrageous 'coin of the realm.' Over and over again the puzzled volunteer essayed to count the pile of villainous currency, and over and over again he failed to find it satisfactory. It was too much for his rustic arithmetic; the problem was too difficult to solve upon only ten fingers. The bystanders laughed. The money was spread out upon the show-case, as young ladies lay cards upon a table in telling fortunes, and the soldier stood before it searchingly examining every piece. "Do you call this money?" he asked, taking up a small yellow parallelogram looking very like the brass card on the top of a sardine box. 'Do you call this money?' holding up an advertisement of the Havana cigars—'and this'—a bit for 15 cents, in which some weak-minded printer had gone raving mad in different kinds of type. '*Good for one shave* (reading slowly) *Dick the Barber*'—'Do you call this money?' The sleek-haired clerk was puzzled also. 'It'll pass all over town; indeed it will, Sir.' Once more the soldier scrutinized the ragged and incongruous pile, and grasping it in one hand, soliloquised: 'So, this is money—money? ha? I call it stuff. Why, a man might hold his hand full, and then have but 37 cents in money.'"

A PRINCE KILLED.—A letter from Rudingen of the 3rd says:—"The Prince of Solms Lich has met with his death by an accident. His carriage was overturned by the horses from the top of a cliff. Four persons were wounded. The Prince of Ysenbourg escaped the danger by leaping from the carriage. The victim of this disaster is the younger son of Prince Ferdinand of Solms Lich. He was only twenty-one years old."

ROWDYISM AT RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner* says the rowdyism now rife in that city has become intolerable. The mob is all-powerful, and acts of brutal violence, vulgar ruffianism and gross indecency are of momentary occurrence in the streets. The most orderly citizen and the most delicate lady, are exposed to outrage and insult. No man's life even is secure in broad daylight on the most public thoroughfares. A few nights since the gamblers had a "convention," at which fifty thousand dollars were voted and subscribed to as a fund to carry the next election for Mayor.

ENGLAND.

The Second Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards stands at the head of the army for excellence in rifle-shooting.

THE NASHVILLE.—This vessel is believed to have become English property, although the Confederate flag is still flying.

The mortality in the Paris hospital is one in eight of all the patients admitted, the mortality in the London hospitals is only one in twelve, and in the Scottish hospitals still less.

The Sumpter arrived at Gibraltar on Sunday, after having burnt another Federal merchantman, bound from Messina to Boston, and allowed another laden with ore to proceed on her way to Newport.

In 1854, the wages of masons, blacksmiths, and carpenters in Melbourne was thirty shillings a day. The rate is now nine shillings, but the expense of living is only two-fifths of what it was at the period referred to.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.—The above fight took place yesterday (Jan. 27) at Godstone, in Surrey, and about thirty miles from London. The fight began at seven minutes past 2 o'clock, and after fighting one hour and eight minutes, during which time 42 rounds were fought, King was unable to come up to the call of time, and Mace was declared the victor. The betting at the commencement was two to one on Mace, but in the course of the encounter the odds varied to similar offers upon King. The punishment delivered up to a certain time was tolerably equal. King having slightly the best of it, until the last round, when they closed and fell, and King's head coming in contact with the ground, which rendered him insensible, the sponge was thrown up in token of his defeat. The fight took place amid a steady fall of rain, but the attendance was very large, the aristocracy being very powerfully represented.—*London Globe*

SINGULAR FULFILMENT OF A DREAM.—A girl, named Rebecca Barratt, the daughter of respectable parents, died at the Nottingham Lunatic Asylum on the 21st ult., under the following circumstances:—Five years ago, the deceased was in the service of Mr. Howard, of Tithby, as domestic servant, and while there she had a dream which greatly depressed her spirits, and made her very unwell. Another domestic, Miss Ann Eykett, observing her distressed state, inquired the cause, and in explanation the deceased girl detailed her dream, the substance of which was that she would die in five years from that time, and that she was to prepare herself for death. So deep a hold did this belief obtain upon her mind, that there is little doubt it has been the cause of her death. In compliance with the command of her dream, she set herself earnestly to prepare for death, and devoted a great deal of time to religious exercises, steadfastly believing that her death would occur just as it had been detailed in her dream. About two years after the dream she had a violent fever, and her life was despaired of; but she persisted in saying that her time had not yet come, and that she should recover, as she had three years more to live. After a long illness she did get better again, but the superstition was in no way altered, and as the time approached she became more and more affected. About three weeks ago the constant preying upon her mind of her approaching death turned her brain, and she became desperate, so that it took several men to prevent her from committing violence upon herself or those around her. Under these circumstances she was removed to the lunatic asylum at Nottingham, on the 16th instant, where she expired on the 21st, that day being precisely five years after her dream.—*Sheffield Independent.*

SCOTLAND.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AND THE FREE CHURCH OF CRATHIE.—We have previously spoken of the great interest taken by H.R.H. the Prince Consort in everything affecting the welfare of the people in the vicinity of Balmoral, and we are sure that many of our Free Church readers, as well as others, will be interested to know that, only about two weeks before his death, his Royal Highness signed a lease of a piece of ground kindly granted by him as a proprietor at Crathie, near Balmoral, for the erection of a church and manse in connection with the Free Church of Scotland.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The Dumfries *Standard* states that a dreadful murder was committed in a cottage near Knocknalling, in the parish of Kells, on Monday the 13th inst. The victim is an unmarried woman, who resided in the cottage with two brothers, who were away at their work when the crime was perpetrated. She was discovered by a neighbor, about midday, lying insensible on the floor, in a pool of blood, a heavy iron instrument and a knife being beside her. She died that night about ten o'clock, without being able to give any information as to the perpetrator of the deed. A woman who lived in an adjoining cottage has been apprehended on suspicion, and consigned to Kircudbright gaol. Some of this woman's clothes, saturated with blood, were discovered in her house, and this and other circumstances led to her apprehension.

A POACHING EPISODE.—Not many days ago, a well-known practitioner in Perth went to defend a notorious poacher before the Justices assembled not more than a day's journey from this city, and managed, by means of certain ingenious objections, to overthrow the prosecution. The defender was well known, and nearly the whole of the gamekeepers and watchers in the district assembled to hear the trial. Observing their presence, and counting up what few coppers he had at the time, the man quietly left the court, and after the case was over quietly fell in with his agent at a public house, when the following scene was enacted. Poacher—"I understand you've gotten me off, which is more nor I expected, and certainly more nor I deserved." Lawyer—"Yes; but where did you go when the case came on?" Poacher—"Why, the fact is, I'm no ower rich, I'm no ower rich, and seeing a' the keepers there, I thocht I might just as weel tak my gun and get a bit beastie for you." Saying this, he dragged from a capacious inside pocket a perfect beauty of a hare, and continued—"Will you accept o' this?" Lawyer—"Aye will I"—(taking hold of the hare)—"why, it's warm!" "Aye is't," said the poacher; "I've only just killed it." The poacher took his departure, and the worthy professional man walked off to the railway station, the "observed of all observers," inasmuch as he carried the hare quite openly suspended by the hind legs. "Where did you get the hare, Mr. Blank?" inquired a villager. "Ha, ha," said Mr. Blank, "I didn't poach it." "Will you sell it?" "Na, na," replied Mr. Blank, "I haven't got the license." And away he went with his prize.—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

IRELAND.

A disgraceful outrage was perpetrated on the 8th inst., at a place called Cloneen, county of Kilkenny. A farmer, when returning home from the Queen's County, was violently attacked by eight or ten men, who knocked him down and beat him most unmercifully. His life is in danger. The object of his cowardly assilants was to prevent his prosecuting a matrimonial suit with a widow who is related to some of them.

FATHER GAVAZZI THREATENED FOR PREACHING.—The Rev. Alessandro Gavazzi, in a letter from Italy to a clergyman in Dublin, of the 27th ult., states that his course of lectures and sermons in Florence ended on the twenty-third ult., and that the attendance was so great as to prevent many persons from getting admission. He also writes,—"I have incurred the ire of the priests so as to move them to accuse me for attacking the religion of the State—a crime contemplated by our constitution. So that at present I stand accused to the Attorney-General, and he has already served me with notice for a regular trial. I heard on Tuesday the heads of my accusation, which are all of a religious character—viz., that I spoke against the Immaculate Conception, Auricular Confession, preaching the Pope to have been only Bishop of Rome in the origin, the impossibility of a free State with the Canon Law, &c., &c.

"CASTLE RACKRENT."—The old mansion in the beautiful demesne of Tempo, in the county Fermanagh, which was the scene of that remarkable Irish story, "Castle Rackrent," by Miss Edgeworth, has disappeared—having recently been taken down by Sir. J. Emerson Tennent, who is rebuilding it. It was the castle of the Maguires, an ancient race, ennobled by James the Second, from whom the estates passed into the family of the present proprietor. The house which he has just removed contained the apartments in which Miss Edgeworth placed the long imprisonment of Lady Cathcart by her husband, Colonel Maguire (who was the *Sir Kit* of the tale) and the window out of which the forlorn lady, to preserve her diamonds from her husband, threw them down to a beggar woman who faithfully conveyed them to the person to whom Lady Cathcart wished them confided, and whom, many years after she received them in safety, on her escape from confinement.—*Athenæum.*

A GHOST STORY.—A correspondent sends us the following from Tipperary: "A woman in the county of Limerick, not far from Emly, buried her husband a few months ago; a knock came to the door some night last month; she asked who was there; a hollow voice answered. 'I am your husband whom you buried, and I am very miserable in *Purgatory* till my debts are paid. Sell the two pigs you have, and be sure to have the money for me on such a night when I call.' The poor woman did as he requested, and felt happy at being able to meet his request, whether through fear or love (as he appeared with his shroud and pale face). Between the first and second visit of the ghost, the poor woman went and told her story to the priest; he told her it was all very good, but at the same time to have two policemen in the house when she would be giving the money. Accordingly, after getting the money the purgatorial and shrouded ghost came, and was arrested by the police and lodged in Limerick jail, there to undergo a little more purgatory till his trial comes on. The ghost turned out to be a near neighbor, who is godfather to one of her children."—*Cork Constitution.*

LOYAL BLACKS HELPING OUR SOLDIERS.—We learn from Hatteras that loyal blacks from North Carolina help to man the fleet of Flag-Officer Goldsborough, and to serve the guns which have sunk Lynch's boats and compelled the surrender of Roanoke Island. The navy, although a large proportion of its highest officers are from the Slave States, has not been in the habit of examining a seaman's complexion before shipping him. "Can you fight?" is the only question. Experience has shown that negroes may be excellent naval artillerists, and there is no reason to doubt that they can also load and fire arms on shore.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MARKETS.

Feb. 19, 1862.

LINDSAY.

There is no change to report in the Wheat Market this week. Prices are firm, and there is every probability of a small rise as the season advances. Flour is scarce and in demand, at undernoted prices. Pork is steady, with an upward tendency.

Wheat—Fall	087.	to	0.95
" Spring	0. 0	to	0.85
Barley	0.00	to	0.00
Oats	0.20	to	0.00
Peas	0.40	to	0.50
Beef, per 100lbs			3.50
Pork "			3.50
Turkeys, each	0.40	to	0.50
Mutton, per lb			00.4
Geese, each			0.30
Ducks	0.20	to	0.25
Chickens, per pair	0.20	to	0.25
Flour, per 100 lbs			2.50
Indian Corn			1.35
Eggs			0.15
Potatoes, per bush.			0.30
Butter, per lb, Firkin			0.12
" " Fresh			0.12

TORONTO.

Fall Wheat	1.02	to	1.07
Spring Wheat	.86	to	.88
Flour—Fancy, 4,30 to 4,35; dou. ex.	4.90	to	5.00
Oats	.36	to	.37
Peas	.48	to	.50
Barley	.56	to	.58
Butter per lb, fresh 15c to 17c; Tub No 1	.12	to	.14
Eggs per doz	.18	to	.20
Potatoes per bushel	.80	to	.90
Cheese	.07	to	.10
Hogs	3.80	to	3.90

MONTREAL.

Flour—per brl of 196 lbs, middlings	2.90 to	3.00
" Fine	3.80	4.00
" Supf, No. 2	4.00	4.50
" " No. 1	5.00	5.05
" Fancy	5.00	5.10
" Extra	5.40	5.50
" Supr extra	5.60	6.02
Oatmeal, per brl of 200lbs	4.00	4.20
Wheat, per 60lbs—U. C, Spring	0.00	1.06
Pork, per brl of 200lbs—Mess	12.25	12.50
" Prime Mess 10 00 to 11.00, Prime	9.00	00.00
Ashes—Pots, 6.70 to 6.75; Pearls, 112lb	6.60	6.65
Pease, per 66lbs	.65	.75
Barley, per 50lbs	.55	.65
Corn, per 56lbs	.52	.54
Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	.09	.10
" Fair and good	.11	.12
" Fine and choice dairy	.13	.15
Lard, per lb	.07½	.08
Cheese	.08½	.09
Tallow, per lb	.08¾	.09
Leather—Spanish Sole, No 1, per lb	.24½	.25½
" " " 2, "	.21½	.22½
" Slau, No 1, 0.23 to 0.24½; No 2	.23	.24½
Calfskins	.62½	.70
Harness	.21	.24
Enamelled Cow, per foot	.16	.17
Hogs	3.65	3.90

BIRTH.

At Lindsay, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. Murdoch M'Donald, printer, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Lindsay, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. Johnson, M.A., William Wilson to Martha Naylor, both of Fenelon Falls.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 21 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhœa, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

FIRST-CLASS
Store to Lease
IN LITTLE BRITAIN.

TO LEASE, that first-class STORE and DWELLING situated in the Village of Little Britain, and lately occupied as a General Store by J. & G. Sanderson. The locality is one of the best in the Township of Mariposa, and to an active business man offers superior advantages.
Apply to GEORGE A. PYPER, Oakwood Mills, Mariposa.
Oakwood, Feb. 17, 1862. 137-tf

GREAT SALE OF
Books at Lindsay
500 Volumes of STANDARD BOOKS
AT 20 PER CENT BELOW COST,
at the new Book Store, next door to Mr. A. Wright's Shoe Store, Kent Street.

NOW is the time to buy, as the books must be sold. A large assortment of School Books and Stationery as cheap as the cheapest. Best Novels by the best Writers. Toronto and New York papers received regularly. Particular attention paid to all orders for goods not in stock.
☞ Remember the place and call without delay.
MORICE HAY.
Lindsay, Feb. 17, 1862. 137-3

THE TRAVELLERS' REST.
BOBCAYGEON.
WM. CRESSWELL, - - - - Proprietor.
Every attention paid to Travellers.
Bobcaygeon, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-5

GINGER WINE!
GINGER WINE! LEMON SYRUP!

WILLIAM HAMILL'S celebrated GINGER WINE and LEMON SYRUP—a most delicious and agreeable beverage, superior to anything of the kind in Canada. Hotel-keepers supplied on liberal terms by
GEO. WHITING.
General Agent, Lindsay.
Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-3m

Notice.
TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of a
COURT-HOUSE AND PRISON
at Lindsay, County of Victoria.
The Provisional Council of the County of Victoria are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of the proposed County Buildings at Lindsay.
The Plans and Specifications may be seen, and full information obtained at the office of A. Lacourse, Esq., Barrister, at Lindsay; and at the office of the architects, Messrs. Cumberland and Storm, Romain Buildings, Toronto.
The Tenders to be Sealed and addressed to the Provisional Warden of the County of Victoria, at Lindsay, on or before Thursday the 6th day of March next, at noon. By order.
S. C. WOOD, T. Clerk.
Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1862. 136-3

By-Law No. 63.

A By-Law to close up the travelled Road running through the South part of Lot Number One, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Eldon.

BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Corporation of the said Township of Eldon, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.
That from and after the passing of this By-Law, the above-mentioned Road running through the said Lot, shall be closed up and discontinued as a public road.
Certified to be a true copy of a By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Corporation aforesaid, on the 28th day of March, A.D. 1862.
A. RAY, Town Clerk of Eldon.
Eldon, Feb. 8, 1862. 136-4

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH of the best Ready-made CLOTHING ever offered in Upper Canada, now selling at private sale at auction prices, to make an entire clearance,
AT BUDGE & BROTHER'S.
300 OVERCOATS,
240 BUSINESS COATS,
100 SUNDAY COATS,
100 BOYS' COATS,
1000 PAIR PANTS,
750 VESTS,
To be sold at cost for cash, at
BUDGE & BROTHERS.

New Store!
NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!
AT
John Sutherland's,
Directly opposite the Crown Lands' Agency Office,
WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

A LARGE STOCK, consisting of a Choice Selection of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, WINES, LIQUORS, STATIONERY, &c.
Lindsay, Feb. 12, 1862. 136-tf

Books for Sunday School Presents.
THE BEST PLACE to buy BOOKS for Sunday School Presents, is at the Book Store, opposite the Post Office, Lindsay. A new stock just received.

Farm for Sale!
TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.
For further particulars, apply to
JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE,
Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.
135-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For Sale in Lindsay.
CONSISTING of One Acre, well drained and in a high state of cultivation for Garden purposes. There is a good Frame Dwelling, containing 9 Rooms, with good Cellar, a splendid well of excellent water, together with good substantial Outbuildings. It has a frontage of 132 feet on Lindsay St., (one of the main thoroughfares of the town), 330 feet on Durham St., and 132 feet on Mill St. It is at present occupied by T. Keenan, Esq., and will be sold in one block, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to
T. KEENAN, Esq.,
or to J. O'LEARY.
Lindsay, Jan. 8, 1862. 131-tf

FOR SALE,
THAT excellent improved Farm, known as North half of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession of Ops—at present occupied by Henry Baldwin. For terms apply to
Messrs. COCKBURN & STANTON, Cobourg.
Cobourg, Feb. 6, 1862. 135-3m

FOR SALE,
LOT No. 7, South of Peel Street, in the Town of Lindsay. Title indisputable.
For particulars apply to
EDWARD BLACKWELL, Lindsay.
Or to MARGERET ENGLISH.
Emily, near Omemee.
Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1861. 135-3m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King Street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, 30 by 20 feet, with the premises and appurtenances.
Terms—150 dollars down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage for 450 dollars and interest, payable in three annual instalments.
A good Title given and immediate possession.
Apply to DAVID GREER.
Or to T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister.
Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-tf

To Let,
A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, in one of the healthiest and pleasantest situations in Lindsay, with a well-stocked Fruit and Flower Garden, on three-quarters of an acre of ground.
For particulars, apply to
WM. THOMPSON.
Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1862. 135-tf

To Let,
AN OFFICE and DWELLING, or Dwelling alone, with immediate entry, on Lindsay Street, and conveniently situated for business. Apply at the Office of the *Canadian Post*,
Lindsay, Feb. 6, 1862.

YOU DON'T SAY SO!!
DRS. LLOYD & KENNEDY,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,
Have REMOVED their Dental Office to WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Lisle's Butcher Shop.
Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1861. 127-tf

Notice.
G. S. HOBART'S
Wholesale & Retail Medical Hall,
Mrs. Patrick's Block, Kent St., Lindsay,
IS NOW OPEN, with a thorough and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair, Teeth, Nail and Paint Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps, Confectionery, Stationery, Irish, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuffs, &c., &c., &c., embracing a complete assortment of everything found in City Drug Stores.
Wholesale customers supplied at the lowest rates with promptness and dispatch.
J. G. DEANS, Manager.
Lindsay, Jan. 16, 1862. 132-tf

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of MCNAB & MCDOUGALL. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.
JOHN MCNAB. WM. MCDOUGALL.
Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

WM. WHARIN,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
23 *King Street West, No 3 Rossin Buildings.*
THE Subscriber has now largely increased his Stock of Goods, and is able to suit his customers with whatever they may require in the above line, at prices lower than usual, and in quality inferior to none in the Province.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ Remember the address,
WM. WHARIN,
No 3, Rossin Buildings, Toronto.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

W. S. FINCH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5 King Street East, 3 doors from the corner of Yonge Street, Toronto.
CUSTOM-MADE Fashionable CLOTHING of the best kind always on hand.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 18-tf

TORONTO WHOLESALE STATIONERS AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS!
BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.
3 & 4 *Commercial Buildings, Yonge Street,* TORONTO,
BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery department.
Blank Books of every description; Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.
These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.
☞ TERMS LIBERAL ☜
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

Stationery!
STATIONERY of every kind and quality to be had cheap for cash—as cheap as can be had in Toronto—at the
"Canadian Post" Book Store,
Opposite the Post Office,
LINDSAY, C.W.

JUST RECEIVED,
New and Rare Confectionery!
AT HOBART'S MEDICAL HALL,
Mrs. Patrick's Block, Kent Street, Lindsay.
'35-3

MYERS & SPRING,
LICENSED AUCTIONEERS,
FOR THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO,
BEG most respectfully to return their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the County of Ontario, for the liberal support they have received from them, and would kindly solicit a continuance of the same. Having a License for the whole County, they are prepared to attend to all orders with promptness and on liberal terms. Address,—
THOS. MYERS, Whitby P.O. | ALBERT SPRING, Greenbank P.O.
August 27, 1861. 114-tf

PEARSON'S SALOON,
William St., Lindsay.
JOHN PEARSON, PROPRIETOR.
WINES and Liquors of the best quality. London Porter and India Pale Ale on draught. Cigars of the finest brands. Oysters from the most celebrated beds constantly on hand in season.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

HARRINGTON HOTEL,
QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.
LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.
Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.
☞ CHARGES MODERATE.
A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,
Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.
SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.
☞ *Charges moderate.*
TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Kent and William Sts.,
LINDSAY, C.W.
THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.
In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.
THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,
EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.
THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.
In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.
☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.
⁂ Terms liberal, out the lines.
HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,
Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.
IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.
⁂ GOOD STABLING.
Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.
T. G. BLACKHAM.
Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 125-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL
(*Late Hastings House*),
BY W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.
Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.
H. UINS, PROPRIETOR.
☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.
Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,
John St., Port Hope, C.W.
THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.
☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.
Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.
THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.
A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.
☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.
ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*
Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,
KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.
THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.
N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.
THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.
Board—$1 00 *per day.*
J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE
(LATE CLARENDON HOTEL),
Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.
Board—One Dollar per day
☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.
W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and a HALF HOTEL in Canada. 1-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.
HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. Now Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.
Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.
C. PASSAGE.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

COAL OIL
OF the finest quality, and a good assortment of Lamps at
HOBART'S MEDICAL HALL,
Mrs. Patrick's Block, Kent Street, Lindsay.
135-3

New Cash Store
RE-OPENED
BY JAMES LANG, JUNR.,
in the Centre Store of Mr. Thomas Keenan's Brick Block.
WHERE will be found a very Large and Complete Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and GLASS WARE, consisting in part of
Grey Shirtings, White Shirtings, Tickings, Striped Shirtings, Denims and Drills, Heavy Dyed Goods, Linen Bagging and Osnaburgs, Carpets, Damasks, &c., Blankets, Horse Covers, Tanner's and Plaidings, Woollen Cloths, Moleskins and Corduroys, Woolen and Cotton Drawers, Tweeds, French Merinoes & Delaines,
Plain and Fancy Stuffs, Winsies and Galas, Fancy Dresses, Prints, Printed De'aines, Printed and Plain Repps, Woolen Shawls, Wove and Fancy Shawls, Mantles, Towellings and Table Cloths, Dyed Linings, Scotch and English Muslins, Scotch and Irish Linens, Silks, Ribbons, Laces,
[illegible]
All of which will be sold at the very lowest remunerative profit, for *Cash or Produce.*
All Goods marked in plain figures and *no abatement* from prices asked. Purchasers will do well to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be found one of the largest ever offered in the Town of Lindsay, and will be worthy the attention of the purchasing public.

BARGAINS!
THE most extraordinary bargains ever offered in Lindsay are now to be had at W. J. WEBSTER'S recently established cheap BOOT & SHOE STORE, William Street East side, opposite Veitch's Hotel, one door South of Jewett's Saloon. The subscriber has in store a very large and complete Stock of
FALL AND WINTER BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c.,
which have been purchased exclusively for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the views of the most economical. Persons in want of Boots, Shoes, &c., will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock and Prices, as he claims to give better bargains than can be had in any other house in this town. Remember! his Boots, &c., suit the *eye*, the *foot*, and the *pocket*. They *look* well, *fit* well, and *wear* well.
A large Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES just received, and will be offered at the lowest *Cash prices.*
All kinds of country produce taken in Exchange for Goods. *Positively no Credit.*
W. J. WEBSTER.
LINDSAY, Oct. 21, 1861. 122-3m

Read This!
WM. THOMPSON having disposed of his business to Mr. Matthew Blakely, on William Street, requests all persons who are indebted to him to call there for their accounts, and pay the same.
The receipt of Mr. Blakely, or his Clerk, will be a sufficient discharge.
And just mark this—
To save costs you must pay up at once.
Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 125-tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,
One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.
JOHN MOORE, PROPRIETOR.
ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, McGee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.
Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

ENCOURAGE
CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!
IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.
THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegere, and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!
UNDERTAKING.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.
JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.
Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-ly

The Canadian Post
BOOK & STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
LINDSAY, C.W.
AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.
In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Papers, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers,* as well as the general public.

SCHOOLS!
supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed off at unusually low rates for *Cash.*

MISCELLANEOUS.
Account Paper, Blotting Paper, Cord, India-Rubber Bands, Blacklead Pencils, Account Books, Ink-stands, Pen-holders, Envelopes (Cream-laid and Buff), Inks (Black, Blue, and Red), Playing-Cards, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Ledgers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Notorial Seals, White Rubber, Hemp Twine, &c. &c.

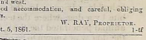
WRAPPING PAPERS.
Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

BOOKS ORDERED!
Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.
☞ *Everything has been marked at the lowest figure; Terms* CASH, *and no abatement.*
CANADIAN POST
Book and Stationery Establishment,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

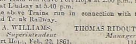
Tom Tiddler's Ground,
By CHARLES DICKENS.
War and Christianity Irreconcilable,
By H. G. GUINNESS.
Valentines!!! Valentines!!!
New and Select Books,
AT
THE "CANADIAN POST" BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Opposite the Post Office,
LINDSAY.

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON
STAGE LINE.
UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa and Whitby, and arriving in Beaverton at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Workman's Hotel, Beaverton, at 2 o'clock, and Manilla after the arrival of the Stage from Prince Albert, and reaches Lindsay about 8 o'clock.
Fares reasonable. The Proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage, unless booked and paid for.
HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.
Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.
W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.
Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.
ON and after the 11th Nov. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:
Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 8.00 A.M., arrive at Port Hope at 11.35 A.M.
Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 2.00 P.M., arrive at Lindsay at 5.40 P.M.
The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.
T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.* | THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager.*
Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-tf



NORTHERN RAILWAY.
ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd 1861, Trains will run as follows:—
TORONTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	7 15 A.M.	Express	10 30 A.M.
Express	4 10 P.M.	Mail	8 05 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Express	5 30 A.M.	Mail	1 00 P.M.
Mail	3 00 P.M.	Express	9 40 P.M.

Mail Train leaving Toronto at 7.15 A.M., connects with new steamer "Emily May," on Lake Simcoe daily, which makes the trip around the lake to Orillia and return in time to connect with Mail South same evening to Toronto.
Mail Train also connects daily with Steamer "Clifton" at Collingwood, for Thornbury, Meaford, Cape Rich, and Owen Sound.
J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*
Northern Railway Office, Toronto, August 31, 1861. 114-tf

MATHEWS'
VENETIAN LIQUID
HAIR DYE.
☞ This celebrated Dye was first prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.
THE VENETIAN DYE
Is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.
THE VENETIAN DYE
Is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.
THE VENETIAN DYE
Works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.
THE VENETIAN DYE
Produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.
THE VENETIAN DYE
Does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.
THE VENETIAN DYE
Is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most *permanent* Dye ever used.
THE VENETIAN DYE
Having gained an extended reputation, the public are CAUTIONED against purchasing any preparation, in the same style, under the same or different name as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.
For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by
I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W. 116-tf

Column for Farmers

CARE AND FOOD OF LIVE STOCK.

At this inclement season of the year, the farmer's best attention should be devoted to the management of his live stock. Not only should shelter and warmth be provided, but special care must be bestowed on all matters relating to cleanliness, feeding, and ventilation. In this country, animals suffer more from want of systematic feeding and cleanliness than from cold, a low degree of which they can tolerably well endure, if unaccompanied with dampness. It is fortunate that in our severest weather, the atmosphere is generally still and dry. With buildings properly constructed, so as to prevent cold currents of air, and yet admit a sufficiency of that essential element, stock with due attention to cleanliness and feeding, may be carried through our long and severe winters without any extraordinary difficulty, or risk of their health.

The use of straw as food to cattle forms a portion of a very valuable prize essay of Mr. Evershed, which appeared in a recent number of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*. The writer is of opinion that, although it is a common plan in many of the grazing districts of England, where roots are comparatively scarce, to feed store cattle on about 20lbs. of straw and 3lbs. of bean meal, yet that they do better on straw with *roots instead of meal*, even when the supply of roots did not exceed ½ cwt. per head a day. Cattle wintered on straw and meal only became "hide bound," with staring coats. It is calculated that the average production of straw per acre is 2½ tons; that not more than four cwt. of straw enters into the composition of a ton of farm yard manure; the remainder being, excrements 6 cwt. and rain water 10 cwt. The consumption of straw-chaff by a cart horse is put down at one ton per annum, at least; cattle at 21 cwt. per annum; and for the sheep on a farm of 400 acres, 8 tons of straw chaff yearly. On an arable farm of 400 acres therefore, Mr. Evershed calculates that there is required for the fodder, of 50 head of large stock, whether horses or beasts, at least 50 tons; for sheep 8 tons; for storing roots, when wheat is reaped, waste for thatching, making foundation for stacks, &c., say 5 tons; total 63 tons of straw. This article of straw, when finely reduced by the chaff-cutter, is more readily eaten by animals generally.

HOW TO TREAT THE BITE OF A DOG.

Dr. Stephen Ware, of Boston, in his testimony of a recent case which grew out of the injuries from the bite of a dog, furnished the following valuable advice:—In the case of a bite by a dog, where the teeth of the animal penetrated the flesh, whether the dog was known to be mad or not, he should use the same precautions. He would wash the wound with warm water, extract all the virus possible by sucking the wound with his lips, and then cauterize it deeply with the caustic most readily obtained, but should use potash if it could be procured at once. The time in which the effects of the bite of a mad dog would be seen, varied from two to three days to as many years, but if no effect were felt after two or three months, as a general thing the patient might consider himself safe. Bites made through clothing are seldom productive of much harm, as even if the dog is mad the clothing absorbs the virus before the teeth reach the flesh. Most of all the fatal cases are where the person was bitten on some naked part. Concerning the possibility of a cure in a real case of hydrophobia nothing was said.

To Clean Knives.—One of the best substances for cleaning knives and forks is charcoal reduced to a fine powder, and applied in the same manner as brick-dust is used. This is a recent and valuable discovery.

Cleaning Papered Walls.—The prudent housewife who, on account of "hard times," has decided not to re-paper the sitting-room, as desirable, will find the old paper very much improved in appearance by simply rubbing it well with a flannel cloth dipped in oatmeal.

Muffins.—Mix a quart of wheat flour smoothly with a half a pint of lukewarm milk, half a teacup of yeast, a couple of beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, a couple of tablespoonful of lukewarm melted butter. Set the batter in a warm place to rise. When light, butter your muffin cups, turn in the mixture, and bake the muffins a light brown.

Cold Bedrooms.—A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will very speedily render him even more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmed, and who will be extremely liable to a sensation of chilliness as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all—the constitution of the former will be rendered more robust, and far less susceptible to the influence of atmospherical vicissitudes than that of the latter.—*Journal of Health.*

Odds and Ends.

A man is never so apt to go crooked as when he is in a strait.

As thorns are to the rose, so are pins to lovely woman. A female in full dress is never unprotected.

"If a bear were to go into a linen-draper's shop, what would he want? He would want muzzlin"

"Why is it impossible for a person who lisps to believe in the existence of young ladies?—He takes every Miss for a Myth."

God's love is as much seen in chastisement as in the blessings of prosperity. We soon forget ourselves if everything goes smooth.

Why is a fine woman like a locomotive? Because she draws a train after her, transports the mails (males) and makes us forget time and space.

Lady Yarmouth asked Garrick one day why Love was represented as a child? He replied, "Because Love never reaches the age of wisdom and experience."

Although the bad habit of spitting is common throughout the United States, it must be considered a peculiar institution in the South, as they *expect-to-rate* as a nation.

'Temperance,' says Dr. Franklin, 'puts wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the bairns, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution.

Be not ashamed of an humble parentage or an humble occupation; be not ashamed of poverty, or even of a small amount of natural endowments, lest you should thereby reproach the King of kings; but be ashamed of misspent time and misdirected talents. Be always ashamed of vice. A wicked man cannot be truly brave or noble.

An Irishman and a Scotchman were standing on the pier the other day, when the London boat came along. "Och, be jabers, what a bad cowld that steamboat has got—hear how the poor thing coughs," observed Pat. "How can a steamboat take cold, eh?" very knowingly inquired the Scotchman. "Why, you spalpeen," said the Irishman, "She takes cowld from lying in the water so long. "Woulden't it give anybody cowld but a Scotchman?"

Alphabetical Conundrums.—Why is the letter A like the meridian? Because it is the middle of the day. Why is the letter B like a hot fire? Because it makes oil boil. Why is the letter D like a fallen angel? Because by its association with evil it becomes a devil. Why is the letter E like the end of time? Because it is the beginning of eternity. Why is the letter F like death? Because it makes all fall. Why is the letter G like wisdom? Because it is the beginning of greatness and goodness. Why is the letter H like the dying words of Adam? "This is the end of earth." Why is the letter J like the end of spring? Because it is the beginning of June. Why is the letter K like a pig-tail? Because it is the end of pork.

A Narrow Escape—Warning to Landladies.—We have heard of innumerable tricks played on pilfering landladies and their grabbing servants by lodgers in general, and 'rascals o' students' in particular. We have heard of the student who made his landlady smash her own china—of gunpowder among coals—of the successful administration of doses of calomel, nitre, jalap and croton oil, that might have 'physicikit' a horse, but perhaps, the following story, the chief actor in which was personally known to us, and from whose lips we have often heard it, will bear comparison with any of them. The person who played the trick was a German Jew, a commission merchant, who was living in lodgings in Liverpool, and was exasperated at the depredations made on his commissariat by his landlady and her servant, determined to be revenged. He went out one day, and left a bottle of some harmless liquor accessible to his landlady. Pointing to the bottle, he said, 'I hope you did not touch my liquor?' 'Oh, no, sir; I did not.' 'Vell I am fery glad of dat; because you see, it is de richest poison, and if you have taken any of it, you be an dead vooman in half-an-hour.' The landlady uttered a scream, and bursting into tears said, 'Oh, Sir! I did not feel well about the stomach this morning, and I did take a glass or two to set me up.' 'Fery vell,' was the reply, 'go say your prayers, for in one half-hour you be an dead vooman.' The servant, hearing the uproar, came to see what was ado, and, on learning the cause, immediately joined her mistress in screams and lamentations. 'Oh, Sir!' said the servant, 'I took one glass of it too.' 'Fery vell,' replied the Jew, 'you go, say your prayers, as fast as you can, for in one half-hour you be one dead vooman too.' The two voomans' were now 'roarin' and 'greetin,' and the Jew, to carry the joke to its completion, and to back out safely, demanded train-oil, affirming that there was good hope of their recovery if taken freely. A liberal dose was administered to each, and, wonderful to relate, under such energetic measures, both landlady and servant recovered, and it is to be hoped mended their manners.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLSON.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

Royal Insurance Comp'y, FIRE AND LIFE.

Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, Inspector. F. H. HEWARD, Manager, Toronto.
JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.

Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, *Lombard Street and Charing Cross,* LONDON.
Established in 1782.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Canada,
OBADIAH BIGELOW, *Agent, Lindsay.*

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London.

*** No charge made for Policies.

Lindsay, Dec. 4, 1861. 126-6m

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Daily Income, $7500.

Invested Funds, $6,299,130.

Invested in Canada, over $200,000.

Duty Paid to Government in 1860, £57,439 Sterling.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Dep.-Chairman.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, Resident Secretary.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to JAMES HEAP, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, C.W.
Capital - - - - - $400,000.
Incorporated 1851.

President: ISAAC C. GILMOR, Esq. Vice-President: M. ROSSIN, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
JOSHUA G. BEARD, ISAAC C. GILMOR, JOHN McMURRICH, ROBERT STANTON, GEORGE MICHIE, MARCUS ROSSIN, THOS. HAWORTH, ROBERT GILMOR, AND W. HENDERSON, Esqs.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bernard Haldan,
Solicitor, - - - - - Angus Morrison,
Bankers, - - - - - Bank Upper Canada.
Benjamin Switzer, Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE—CHURCH ST., TORONTO, *With Agencies all over the Province.*

☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department.

Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company.

☞ Terms of Application, and all necessary information, to be had on applying to DAVIDSON & GORDON, Agents at Beaverton.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 25-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) Wm. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG, Mayor of Lindsay.

Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD, *Sole Canadian Agent* for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber having removed to the commodious premises lately occupied by Mr. Arch. Campbell, would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has received, and is from time to time receiving, a general Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., an inspection of which he solicits from intending purchasers.

☞ Remember—*One door West of old Stand.*

ANDREW MACNAB.

Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 24-tf

MAGAZINES AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

ON HAND, and RECEIVING WEEKLY, assorted SUPPLIES of the above, including BLACKWOOD, THE ENGLISH REVIEWS, HARPER'S, FRANK LESLIE'S AND GODEY'S MAGAZINES, &c. &c., *all of which can be had at the* "Canadian Post" Book and Stationery Establishment, *OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.*

Lindsay, Jan. 16, 1862.

H. C. RUSSELL'S Furniture Warehouse, *WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.*

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF FURNITURE IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats,* 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order, ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best material, superior workmanship, and *at the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus; Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

THOMAS DEVANEY, Proprietor.

COFFINS, *of all sizes and various qualities,* always on hand, or made to order.

THOMAS DEVANEY.

Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-tf

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

NO WAR FOR CANADA!

ANDREW J. BOUNSALL & CO.,

DETERMINED to encourage the Agricultural Interests of the County, are prepared, at the WILLIAM STREET Foundry and Machine Shops, —To supply— PLOUGHS of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, STUMPING MACHINES, HORSE HOES, ROAD SCRAPERS, HARROWS with patent rotary pins, THRESHING MACHINES AND FANNING MILLS, CHURNS, and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ *Horses Shod on the best principles.* *Smith's work in all its branches.*

IRON CASTINGS ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ Cordwood, Oak, Ash, Elm, Maple, Bass and Pine Logs taken in exchange. ☜
A good opportunity to cut down Canadian Forests instead of Yankees. 118tf

CIRCULAR.

G. H. LENNON

Begs to announce to his customers and the general public, that in consequence of the destruction of his former Premises and Goods by the late terrible calamity, he has recommenced business on the WEST SIDE OF WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY, *OPPOSITE THE CROWN LAND OFFICE,* where he has opened a COMPLETE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, consisting in part of a choice assortment of the latest style DRY GOODS, Comprising Broad-cloths, Tweeds, Satinetts, Flannels, Cloaking, Shawls, Prints, Coburgs, Muslins, Delaines, Damasks, Table-cloths, Towelling, Cotton Yarns, Seamless Bags, &c. &c.

He would direct special attention to his Extensive STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., Among which will be found Tea, Tobacco, Sugar—Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Muscovado; Rice, Coffee, Arrow-Root, Starch, Spices of all kinds. Pale and Dark Brandy; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Port and Sherry Wine; Rum, Gin, Vinegar, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Oatmeal, Barley, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Scythes, Pails, &c., with a full lot of Hardware, Glassware, and Crockery.

In every department of his business his stock will be found worthy of inspection, and he solicits a visit from his old customers, feeling confident that, for *Quality* and *Cheapness*, his Goods will compare favorably with any in the Town or County.

Lindsay, Aug. 6, 1861.

"VANITY FAIR."
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE offer as a PREMIUM to every Three Dollar subscriber to *Vanity Fair* a copy of the ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS, to be shortly published, in book form, by Rudd & Carleton, of this city. Price, $1.00. We will send any other One Dollar publication which may be preferred. We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the BOOK will be sent POSTAGE FREE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy one year		Postage unpaid.	2.50
" "		and "Artemus Ward Letters," post. unp'd	3.00
" "		" paid	3.00
Two Copies	"	(to one address) post. p'd	5.00
Five "	"	" " unp'd	10.00
One Copy	"	and Worcester's Ill'd Q'rto Dictionary, post. unp'd	6.00
Three Copies	"	and Wor. I. Q. Dictionary	9.00

BOUND VOLUMES.

Single Volume. . . . . Postage paid.	2.00
Three Vols. and copy of paper one year, books prepaid only	7.00
Four " and copy of paper, one year, books prepaid only	8.00
Three " and copy of Paper, one year, (to California) books p. p'd only	8.00
Four " " " " "	9.00

Remittances must be made in Gold, New York or Eastern Currency, or other Currency at New York par. Seal all letters securely, and address plainly to LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors, No. 100 Nassau-st., N.Y. 133-1t

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW YORK LEDGER for 1862.

THE Ledger has been more prosperous—has made more money during the past twelve months—than any other paper, either daily or weekly, published in New York or any other city in this country. The great reason why the Ledger has been so much more successful than any or all other papers is, that we have not hesitated to spend money freely in securing the services of all the great and popular writers of the country. While other papers have been compelled to economize—to cut down the size of their sheets, and print on a poor quality of paper, we have, on the other hand, been enabled to keep up to the highest point of excellence in every respect, and to avail ourselves of all the improvements and novelties which would tend to the entertainment and gratification of our readers. We have never offered any humbug premiums to secure subscribers, for the reason that we have preferred to put merit, or premium into the paper itself, and in that way we give every reader more than the worth of his money. Besides, nine out of every ten papers that have offered premiums have been swindling concerns, and every paper that has anything to do with that sort of thing is sure to die. They are not conducted on sound principles.

The following are the names of some of our leading contributors for the new year—1862. What other paper ever presented such an array of distinguished and popular names:

Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Wm. Cullen Bryant, A. Oakey Hall, J. G. Saxe, G. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, G. D. Prentice, S. Cobb Jr., E. Bennett, Wm. R. Wallace, T. S. Arthur, P. H. Myers, Col. W. B. Dunlop, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Southworth, Fanny Fern, Anna Cora Ritchie, Alice Cary, Mary Forrest, Miss. E. A. Dupuy, Mary Stanley Gibson, and many clergymen, professors in colleges, statesmen, and other eminent writers residing in different parts of the Union.

Our Corps of contributors for the coming year will be so large, and will embrace such a variety of eminent talent, that every department of literature will receive the particular attention of some one competent to do it ample and special justice. In fact, our contributors will send us from week to week much more matter than we can possibly use, so that we shall always have a fresh and superabundant supply from which to select the very best.

The Ledger's great success is owing to the fact that we spare no expense in getting up the best family paper—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the New York Ledger a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

As this is the season of the year when Postmasters and others are in the habit of forming clubs, we direct their particular attention to

OUR TERMS.

Single copies, $2 per annum; two copies $3; four copies $6; eight copies 12 dollars. Postmasters and others who get up clubs can afterwards add single copies at $1,50. The party who sends 12 dollars for a club of eight copies will be entitled to a copy free. Terms invariably in advance. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.

☞ We employ no travelling agents. Address all communications to ROBERT BONNER, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Scottish American Journal; A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd, 1862, was commenced a new volume (V) of the Scottish American Journal; and in future the numbers issued between the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The Scottish American Journal, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly, a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of the Scottish American Journal is its regular republication—*verbatim et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long-needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the Scottish American Journal, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the Scottish American Journal is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narrative of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt in several of the Provinces of intelligence as to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the Scottish American Journal increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication of serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland; each tale emanating from the pen of an author of celebrity. As heretofore, particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and purity of thought, resident here or abroad. The first number of the new volume contained the commencement of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

"THE LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON."

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single Copies (each)	5cts.
One copy for one year	2 50

CLUB RATES.

Five copies	10 00
Twelve copies	20 00
Twenty-five copies	40 00

Specimen Copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscriptions in Provincial money. Odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for Three Dollars, or 13s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to A. M. STEWART, No. 37 Park-row, New York.

THE PEOPLE'S Great Books.

ANY OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL, POST PAID, TO ANY ADDRESS, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The Horse and his Diseases; By ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, Etc., Etc. 12mo., Cloth, Extra, Price 1 25.

Jennings' Great Work on the HORSE tells you all about breeding and managing the animal with his various vices, and how they can be corrected.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE describes more than 150 diseases to which he is subject, and gives the various remedies best adapted to their cure.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE should be in the hands of every man who owns the animal. At a critical moment it may save you hundreds of dollars.

Thrilling Adventures among THE EARLY SETTLERS. By Warren Wildwood, Esq., with 20 new and original engravings. 12mo., Extra Cloth. Price 1 25.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS we venture to say is the most intensely interesting collection of stories ever issued.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS while drawn from the most authentic sources, yet partakes of all the wild, weird and fearful character of romance.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS with startling vividness brings before the mind of the reader many a deed of blood and carnage, many a scene of heroism and patient endurance.

The Family Doctor; a Counsellor in Sickness, Pain, and Distress, by Professor Henry S. Taylor, M.D. 12mo., Cloth. Price 1 00.

Taylor's Family Doctor is written in plain language, free from medical terms, and tells you how to cook, prepare drinks, and manage the sick generally.

Taylor's Family Doctor describes nearly 150 distinct diseases to which men, women and children are subject, and gives the various simple remedies best adapted to their cure.

Taylor's Family Doctor is written in plain language, free from Medical terms, and may soon save you much suffering and many times the cost of the book. Everybody wants it.

The People's Great Books embrace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be forwarded to any address on application.

THE PEOPLE'S GREAT BOOKS embrace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be forwarded to any address on application.

The People's Great Books will be furnished to agents and others in quantities on very liberal terms. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

One Thousand Dollars a Year is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

Send for Twenty-five Dollars' WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

SEND FOR FIFTY DOLLARS' WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

SEND FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

Single Copies sent to any address, postage paid on receipt of price. Address, John E. Potter, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINGLE COPIES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, postage paid on receipt of price. Address, John E. Potter, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINGLE COPIES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, postage paid on receipt of price. Address, John E. Potter, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Printed and Published every Thursday Morning, by George Cruickshank & Co., at their Office in Lindsay Street, Lindsay, C.W.

The Canadian Post

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

AT THE

OFFICE—LINDSAY STEET, LINDSAY, C.W.,

And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany.

In remitting money, or desiring a change of address, Subscribers should not neglect to give the name of the Post-office where they have been receiving the papers. Many correspondents simply give the name of the Township in which they reside, forgetting to state the Post-office, thus causing trouble and loss of time. Letters containing money, if paid and registered, will be at our risk.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$1.50 in advance; $2.00 if paid within the year; $2.50 if not so paid.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

Office "Canadian Post," Lindsay, C.W.

The Canadian Post.

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. III.—Whole No. 138.] LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1862. [Terms: 1.50, in Advance.

The Canadian Post.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under. . . . . 75 Cents.
Above Ten lines, first insertion, per line. . 8 "
Each subsequent insertion . . . . 2 "

☞ Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, $5 per annum, $3 for Six Months. From Six to Ten lines, $8 per annum.

☞ Merchants and others can contract for a certain space, with the privilege of having new matter inserted at the end of every 3 Months, on favorable Terms.

☞ Displayed advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Minion, and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.

☞ No casual advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance. Merchants will be expected to pay quarterly.

☞ Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the Publishers will not be responsible.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

Business Cards.

LINDSAY.

M. DUNSFORD, Attorney-at-Law, &c., William Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. *Office*—Macdonnell's Brick Buildings, William St., Lindsay, C.W.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. *Office*—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WELLER & BROTHER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers. &c. &c. &c., Lindsay. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs.
C. A. Weller. Geo. Jas. Weller.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

J. McFADYEN, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office—McDonnell's Brick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts., Lindsay. 131tf

D. D. MACGILLIVRAY, Notary Public, Accountant, Conveyancer, Land Agent, Division Court Collector, and General Agency business, Lindsay. N.B.—All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 127-3m

J. B. KNOWLSON, Fire and Life Insurance Agencies. Fire and Life Risks effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. Office: *Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent St., Lindsay.*
127-6m

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued. *Office*—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DR. PLAYTER, Graduate and Medalist of Toronto University, formerly Clinical Assistant in Toronto General Hospital. Wellington Street, near the Methodist Chapel, Lindsay.
Hours for Consultation—11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 115-tf

DR. MARTIN,
(LATE OF MANILLA),
HAS Removed to Lindsay, for the practice of his profession. Office in Kempt's New Buildings, foot of Kent St. (up stairs).
Jan. 8, 1862. 131tf

D. MENZIES, Farrier, can be consulted at Mr. Gregory's Drug Store, Lindsay.
☞ Particular attention paid to Horse Diseases.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

J. A. WOOD,
ARCHITECT,
147 Lindsay Street, *Opposite the Post-office*, LINDSAY, C.W. 117-tf

MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM, Civil Engineers and Architects, Lindsay, and Romaine Buildings, Toronto.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lindsay.—Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornamental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. ☞ All orders promptly and faithfully executed. 118-tf

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 123-tf

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 125-tf

J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds of Meats, William Street, three doors from Peel Street, Lindsay. *N.B.*—Orders for every description of Meat solicited. 119-tf

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I keep, as all do know,
Adjoining Joseph Funk's;
The flies, I warrant, do not "blow"
Upon my tender junks.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
In season you may find;
And, if of Soup you want "a go,"
Speak for the tails in time.

Good Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise,
Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all,
Livers and Tongues;—if you are wise,
You'll soon give me a call.

NED MORRIS.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LINDSAY
SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
South sid of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store.
A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.
☞ Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted.
A call is solicited.
GEO. C. ATKINSON.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

Lindsay Carriage Factory.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop nearly opposite Mowrey's Foundry, lately occupied by Mr. George Workman, as a Carriage Factory, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They will keep constantly on hand and make to order, TOP and OPEN CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WOOD and IRON AXLETREE WAGGONS, PLEASURE SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, LONG SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.

Repairing work, Painting and Trimming done with neatness and despatch.

Horse-shoeing and jobbing done on the shortest notice by an experienced workman.

The Public will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are sure to be suited at their Factory.

All Orders promptly attended to.

N.B.—Remember the place—Purdy's Mill, East of Mowrey's Foundry, on Ridout Street.

SMITH, CHAMBERS & SWITZER.
Lindsay, Nov. 28, 1861.

Business Cards.

BEAVERTON.

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Plans and descriptions drawn up. Wild and other lands valued. Valuable lands for sale in adjoining townships.
Offices—Beaverton and Woodville.
GEO. GIBSON, Woodville. P. BURNET, Beaverton. 134-tf

CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Division Court of the County of Ontario, Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licences. 1-tf

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Company. *Office*—Victoria Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

ALEX. M'LEOD, Builder, &c. &c., Victoria Street Beaverton. Contracts taken for the Erection of Buildings. All work promptly and faithfully executed. 20-tf

ALEX. CAMERON, Boot and Shoe Maker, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All work warranted to give satisfaction both in price and workmanship. 1-tf

WM. BROUGH, House-Carpenter and Joiner, Manufacturer of approved Fanning Mills, Mara Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be in attendance at the Town Hall, Beaverton, every Saturday, from 10 o'clock, a.m., until 3 o'clock, p.m., for the convenience of parties having business to transact with him.
GEORGE SMITH, *Township Clerk.*
Thorah, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ELDON.

ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Eldon P. O. 15 tf

JOHN M'KAY, Blacksmith, Argyle, Eldon, All orders promptly executed. Horse-shoeing carefully done. Charges reasonable. 3-tf

Removal--Argyle Hotel.

DONALD McKINNON begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has now removed from his old stand to the opposite side of the street, where he intends, by renewed exertions, to merit a continuance of that patronage which he has so long experienced in his capacity of Innkeeper.

The best brand of liquors and an attentive hostler are always on hand.
DONALD McKINNON.
Argyle, Jan. 14, 1862. 133-tf

MANILLA.

FARMERS' INN,
MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W.
Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
W. H. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.* 119-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavouring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.
S. CONWAY, Proprietor. 117-tf

ADAM GORDON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.,
BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork. and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*
N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*
Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

OAKWOOD.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood.
☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
WM. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-tf

WOODVILLE.

JOHN JAMIESON, Tailor (late of Glasgow), Main Street, WOODVILLE. Clothing made up in the latest style. Orders solicited.

WHITBY.

R. J. WILSON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Whitby, C.W. *Office*—In Walace Block.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

N. G. HAM, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. *Office*—Opposite the Registry Office, Brock Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1 tf

R. J. GUNN, M.D., Surgeon to the County Gaol, Byron Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

S. H. COCHRANE, L.L.B., Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, &c. &c. *Office*—In Bigelow's new building, Dundas Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

J. HAMER GREENWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, Conveyancer, &c., Whitby, C.W. Rooms in Victoria Block, next to Registry Office on Brock Street.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CAMERON & MACDONELL, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the County Council, Ontario. *Office*—At the Court House, South Wing.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ROBERT CAMPBELL

BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Ontario, to his extensive stock of *DRY GOODS*, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Satinettes, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.
A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos, &c., just received.
Call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains will be given for Cash.
Purdy's Brick Buildings, Whitby.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

Poetry.

WORK.

BY ALICE CARY.

Down and up, and up and down—
Over and over and over—
Turn in the little seed dry and brown—
Turn out the bright red clover!
Work, and the sun your work will share
And the rain in its time will fall,
For nature, she worketh everywhere,
And the grace of God through all.

With hand on the spade and heart in the sky,
Dress the ground, and till it;
Turn in the little seed, brown and dry,
Turn out the golden millet;
Work, and your house shall be duly fed,
Work, and rest shall be won;
I hold that a man had better be dead
Than alive, when his work is done!

Down and up, and up and down,
On the hill-top, low in the valley;
Turn in the little seed, dry and brown,
Turn out the rose and lily.
Work with a plan, or without a plan,
And your ends they shall be shaped true;
Work, and learn at first hand, like a man—
The best way to *know* is to *do*.

Down and up till life shall close,
Ceasing not your praises;
Turn in the wild white winter snows,
Turn out the sweet spring daisies.
Work, and the sun your work will share,
And the rain in its time will fall,
For nature, she worketh everywhere,
And the grace of God through all.

Literature.

THE SISTERS.

A TALE.

BY S. D. J——.

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER V.—SAD INTELLIGENCE.

"You are surprised, Alice," he continued, "but if you knew why I speak this evening, you would excuse me; if you knew that I am about to lose you; if you were old enough to comprehend the mighty power of love; if you knew how dear you have been to me since your mother's illness and death, when I saw you ministering with gentle hands and with judgment far beyond your years, to her wants. When I saw you leading your little brother so gently in the right path; when I saw with what Christian fortitude you resigned him to his God, although I knew how closely he had nestled himself into your heart. When I had offered some words of consolation to you, I went out beneath the star-lit sky and, falling on my knees, prayed to God that he would one day grant that you might be mine, to fill the void in this lonely heart, and that, working together, we might by the cords of love draw souls unto salvation. I know that you are very young, scarce past fifteen, and yet so grave and quiet one would imagine that you were much older, but for the child-like simplicity of your manner. I know that you do not love me more than as a friend; but tell me, do you think that you could love me? Would you be willing to unite your fate with mine in two years from now?"

Alice trembled and again endeavored to withdraw her hand, but he held it closely clasped within his own. She did not dare to raise her head—she did not dare to meet the gaze of those dark eyes, that was fixed upon her innocent, blushing brow.

He waited impatiently for her answer. "O, speak!" he said, in a stifled voice, "tell me what you think? I have not much to offer you, but when my studies are completed, my salary will be larger."

"You offer me all that I would wish for," she replied, in a low voice, while the tears gathered in her dark eyes; but he saw them not. "But I am sorry that you ever thought of this. I am too young; I cannot answer such a question."

"You are young, very young, I know," he said, sadly, "but when you hear my reasons for speaking as I have done you will not blame me. You have borne much already, and I would that some other besides myself should inflict this wound. But I have been with you in two great trials and it seemeth meet that I should be with you in this one also."

"O, tell me what it is! What has occurred?"

"Your father, dear Alice, will be obliged to give up business; he cannot meet the demands of his creditors. He has met with serious losses, and is no longer able to carry on the business."

"He is a bankrupt!" she exclaimed, "is that it?"

"He is a bankrupt, dear Alice, and he talks of going to America."

"To America! Why is he going there?"

"He is no longer able to live in the same style that he has been accustomed to."

"But why not set up business again on a smaller scale than formerly?" she said, bursting into tears.

"I do not know. Pride, my dear young friend, often influences us. But do not weep so! Let us trust in God that we may calmly say, 'What Thou doest we know not now, but we shall know hereafter.'"

"Does Conrad know it?"

"No, Conrad will be happy to-night, and would that I had let you be happy, too; but when the opportunity offered I could not resist asking you to be mine. [illegible] one coming. Listen!"

"It is Emily, I know her laugh," said Alice, hastily drying her tears. "She must not see me here."

"It is too late to fly, we are observed," replied Montague; "let us walk to meet them."

Alice was annoyed that Emily should find her alone with Montague, although she was not aware what a deep impression he had made on that young lady's heart; nor did she notice the fire that flashed from her eyes as she came up leaning on Conrad's arm.

Montague mentally exclaimed, "What a handsome pair they would make! yet there is something about Emily that I do not exactly like."

"You must be very fond of moonlight rambles, Mr. Montague, enlivened by the society of children," said Emily, in a sarcastic tone.

"I am exceedingly partial to the quiet light of the moon, and to the companionship of angels, Miss Osborne," gravely responded Montague.

Emily was silent for a moment, and a bitter smile curled her lip; then her quick eye told her that Alice had been weeping, and she said—

"Alice must feel flattered by your compliment, Mr. Montague, yet we are told that angels never weep."

Alice was confused and disturbed, but Montague replied quickly and in a marked tone—

"Alice's mourning dress should be a sufficient apology for her tears."

Emily felt the reproof and, glancing at her own mourning attire, said, with affected tenderness, to Alice, "You will waste yourself away with fretting, and it is not right to mourn so much for the dead when we know that they are happy. You, Mr. Montague, being a clergyman, ought to reason with Alice."

As she said this she relinquished her hold of Conrad's arm, ostensibly to draw nearer to Alice, but in reality, with a secret hope that Montague would offer her his arm back.

"Clergymen sometimes need to reason with themselves," he replied, with a sigh.

"You are dull to-night, Henry," said Conrad; "the gay party missed you greatly."

"Yes," replied Emily, "we felt very dull without you, and Mrs. Emmerson was seeking you everywhere. Then Conrad and I offered to find you. And now you will please return with us to the drawing-room, we are losing a vast deal of pleasure and the night air is very injurious."

CHAPTER VI.

"And I bend the knee before her,
As a captive ought to bow;
Pray thee, listen to my pleading—
Sovereign of my soul art thou!"—*Aytoun.*

The setting sunlight was shedding its parting rays upon the lonely church-yard at St. Luke's. Two forms were seated beside two graves, their long curls and white dresses swaying with the evening breeze. It was Alice and Eglantine. Their eyes were swollen with weeping as they looked for the last time upon the quiet resting places of their mother and little brother, and twined for the last time the white roses that grew upon their graves. They were about to seek a new and a strange home on the other side of the Atlantic. The vessel would sail to-morrow and they had stolen away to pay this last visit to the grave of their best earthly friend. The low whining of their little spaniel at length aroused them, and with a long lingering look they left the church-yard and hurried homeward. Ere they reached the "North Bridge" the twilight had almost faded, and it was with pleasure, as they crossed the "North Mall," that Eglantine beheld Henry Montague coming towards them.

"I am so glad to meet you," he said, "I have been at the house, but they could give me no information, except that you had gone to town, and I came to seek you."

Alice would have preferred not meeting him, even though it was late, but Eglantine said—

"Will you not return with us, Henry?"

"Yes, gladly. It is perhaps the last time we may walk together in this lovely land," he said, with a deep sigh.

The sad tone in which these words were uttered struck on Alice's heart, but she did not speak; even Eglantine was quiet, and in silence they reached the cottage.

As they entered, Eglantine thoroughly wearied, sought her own chamber; but Montague whispered to Alice to take one more walk down to the river.

She sank into a chair and burst into a passionate fit of weeping. These words seemed so fully to realise to her that she was about to leave those loved scenes for ever.

Montague stood motionless, regarding her with a tender, sad expression—the dimpled hands hiding so childishly her face, and the dark ringlets clustering about it. The tears gathered thickly under his long lashes and he turned away to hide his emotion. At length her sobs grew less violent, and Montague approached her and dropping on one knee, as he took her little hand within his own, said—

"Child as you are, Alice Aubrey, I will kneel to you, for never again while life animates this heart shall I kneel to aught so dear, and never have I knelt to any but my God before. O, listen then! There is no one save God to hear us; and in His presence, while the angels listen, I ask you once more to be mine. O, do not tremble so. I will not hurry you to the fulfilment of your promise, only let us be betrothed, and I shall wait until whatever time you choose."

Alice did tremble, as through the blinding tears which flowed faster at his words, she caught a glimpse of Montague's radiant countenance, lighted by the pale rays of the summer moon—the dark curls on that marble brow—the flashing of those splendid eyes, which were fixed with an appealing, earnest gaze upon her face. In a scarcely audible voice, she answered—

"O, forgive me! I cannot, cannot promise. I cannot leave my father—my brother—my sister!"

"Your sister will not be separated from you. Mrs. Emmerson says you can both stay with her. O, Alice, your father has consented to our betrothal. He says that he cannot keep you as he has hitherto done. I have money enough to finish your education and to educate Eglantine, and Mrs. Emmerson will be your guardian. I will try to purchase this pretty cottage, where you have lived so long, and, when you are mine, we three will live here so happily until Eglantine, too, gets married."

Alice was silent from conflicting emotions. She remembered how her mother had disliked the very name of America. She was too [illegible] Would it not be as well for her to be a dependent at Mrs. Emmerson's?

(*To be Continued.*)

Miscellaneous.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* writes that the condition of the interior counties is not improved by lapse of time. The people apprehend an immediate advance of the Northern men, and traitors to the South evince their joy in every village and neighborhood.

Secessionism at a Discount.—The Richmond *Despatch* says:—"Our Tennessee exchages give us gloomy prospects for the future in that part of the Confederacy. Several leading journals intimate plainly that there is really a threatening state of affairs in East Tennessee, growing out of the idolatrous love of many of these people for the old Union."

Yesterday witnessed the departure of more vessels of the "Mortar Fleet" from our port. Day by day they quietly slip their anchors and depart for their mysterious rendezvous, no body knows where. Their mission is equally shrouded in mystery. But the most likely suggestion is that the *morter* fleet is to go to Charleston harbor, where it will be the indispenable complement of the *stone* blockade.—*N. Y. Times, Feb.* 8.

Capture of a Slaver.—Capt. Powell of the John Butler, which arrived here Wednesday, reports that an English cruiser (name unknown), had captured the Italian brig Laura, off St. Thomas, and brought her into Antigua, January 25. The Captain of the Laura said he was from St. Thomas, bound to Madeira for emigrants, but had no papers whatever, and the cruizer had seized her on suspicion of being a slaver, she having a slave deck and all the implements necessary for such a cargo.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Towards travellers who are not Turks the Montenegrins are always friendly. They rejoice to show kindness to strangers. When Sir Gradner Wilkinson was journeying in the interior, the poor ran out to meet him as he passed, bearing little presents of fruit, or whatever else they possessed and always refusing remuneration. On one occasion, when he offered money, he was met by the rebuke. "This is to welcome you; *we* are at home; *you* are a stranger. If we had known you would offer to pay us, we would not have brought it." They have, however, two modes of welcoming which do not quite please the traveller. They show their pleasure by firing volleys of powder and shot towards the visitor as he approaches; and when expostulated with, as being likely to cause his death, they answer that life and death are in God's hands, and that no act of theirs can bring about a man's end a moment sooner or later than is decreed. The second objectionable feature is, that when the guest enters the home, he has to kiss every man on the mouth, while the welcomer lips of the fair sex are only applied to his hands. Who will not sympathise with Sir Gardner when he laments this barbarous inversion of the proprieties?—*Once a Week.*

A French Tragedy.—A shocking instance of the consequences of ungovernable passion occurred a few days since at St. Cyren Val, near Orleans. A woodman of that village had been for some time on very bad terms with his brother-in-law residing in the same place. On the day of the crime, he returned home from Orleans in a state of extreme exasperation against him, and having loaded his double-barrelled gun, he went to Boubault's house determined to shoot him. Finding the door closed, he attempted to burst it open by striking it with his gun, and threatening to kill the first person who approached him. Unfortunately, the next comer was the cure of the parish, and the man, in answer to the priest's efforts to pacify him, felled him to the ground by repeated blows on the head with the barrel of his gun. Then seeing another person approach, he fired at him, and the man fell, though uninjured, for the shot had fallen out of the gun through the violent blows he had struck with it. Thinking he had killed two persons, he hastened home, and soon a double explosion was heard in the house. The infuriated wretch had reloaded his gun, then taking the barrels from the stock, he placed the muzzle to his breast and thrust the other end into the fire, which instantly exploded both charges and killed him on the spot. The wounds of the priest are not dangerous.

A JEW'S PRACTICAL JOKE.

In the London Sheriff's Court, recently, a Jew named Alexander brought an action against another Jew named Jacobs, to recover a small sum of money. The Commissioner (reading):—"Damages by reason of the defendant having destroyed my shirt." Well, Mr. Alexander, how did defendent destroy your shirt? Plaintiff—Vell, you must know that me and that gentleman were at a sale together, and he goes up to an ink-bottle and turns some ink over his fingers. (Laughter.) Vell, he keeps his hands behind him, and he comes up to me affectionate like, and puts his hands into my bosom—(roars of laughter, in which plaintiff did not join)—and inked my shirt front all over. Defendant—I did not. I am too respectable to touch that gentleman. Plaintiff—Oh, but you did; and I have the shirt here. [Amid considerable merriment the plaintiff produced from his pocket a small parcel, and having unfolded the same, he, with some display brought out the damaged shirt.] Defendent—I never touched him, and he can't prove it. Plaintiff—Oh, but you did. About nine weeks ago, as I was going along with my hat on, Mr. Jacobs and one of his friends met me. Mr. Jacobs he take off my hat, and going to a puddle, he fill my hat with mud and dirty water. (Great laughter.) His friend take my hat away, and how do you think he cleaned it? (Laughter.) Why, he [illegible]

ONEROUS DUTIES OF A SUB-EDITOR.

Mr. R. Wilford, sub-editor of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, was recently entertained at a dinner by his friends, and had an elegant time-piece presented to him, on his leaving his situation. In a speech delivered on the occasion, Mr. Wilford thus enumerated the duties of a sub-editor: "He must argue with the writers of rejected contributions; mollify the indignation of susceptible people whose heads some obscure or unnoticeable cap in the paper fits, and who refuse to wear it (laughter); keep all the hands employed, avoiding either pressure or want of copy; insert something about everything that turns up, even if it be only a few lines, so that the paper may not be disgraced by an announcement that, owing to the pressing demands upon our space, we are reluctantly compelled to postpone our report of the important meeting at ——— until to morrow. He must wade through yards of reporting handfuls of 'flimsy,' and quires of communications from district correspondents, weeding out redundancies and 'doctoring-up' generally—a process for which by the way, I am sorry to say, *he gets no credit whatever.* The proprietor says, 'what an excellent paragraph that was of Jones'! Lots of people have been talking about it, and all agree that it is capital!' Why, the fact was, that the sub-editor spent *twenty minutes* in 'touching-up' that indentical fifty-four line paragraph for which Jones get so much praise. He must know everybody, and everybody's connections, so that if Mr. Smith, address unknown, cuts a figure in the London papers the event may be duly chronicled at home for the benefit of Smith's admiring fellow-tonwsmen. He must be acquainted with the locality and orthography of every place under the sun; be familiar with the names, dignities, and history of every person, famous and notorious; have a smattering of all the '*ologisms* and *isms*; mechanics, music, the drama, and the fine arts—in short, be a living dictionary of useful knowledge, known and read of all men.

THE PLAIN PEOPLE LOYAL TO THE UNION.

While conversing with an intelligent Rebel officer to-day, I called his attention to the assurances of the country people that the Union sentiment is largely predominant in this region.—"That is true, Sir," was his reply; "you always find it so in these hilly countries. You see, these d——d Hoosiers don't know any better; they are very ignorant, and don't understand the bearings of things. For the true Southern sentiment, Sir, you must go *among the gentlemen—the rich people*—you won't find any Tories there."

He repeated the hackneyed assertion: "You can't conquer seven millions of people; you may over-run us, but you can't subjugate us." As if history did not abound in instances where the bravest peoples have been conquered, and subjugated too! Even admitting their theory of a united South, do these gentlemen of the Cotton and the Canebrake suppose they are more invincable than the fifteen millions of patiotic Poles, or that the realm of King Cotton is less vulnerable than the French Empire, with its thirty millions, and the best soldiers in the world, which bowed its head so meekly when the guns of the Allies at the gates of Paris made and unmade its rulers?—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

THE TURNING POINT.

The Nation's destiny visibly hangs on the events of the next few weeks. On every side, the armies of the Republic are in motion, or wait but for favoring weather and roads to advance upon the stronghold of the rebellion. For good or evil, the long and sickening ordeal of delay, of waiting to get ready, is ended. We are either about to beat the rebels, or the world will conclude that we can never beat them, and act accordingly. If our armies now advancing shall generally be stopped or beaten back, France, England, and Spain will make haste to recognize Jeff.'s Confederacy as an independent power. That recognition does not necessarily involve an active and positive intervention to our prejudice; but there can be little doubt that the *animus* which dictates the recognition will impel the Western Powers to extend still further and more palpable aid to the rebellion. Union victories—prompt, signal, decisive—can alone prevent that foreign intervention on which all the hopes of the traitors are staked, and for which they have fawned and schemed and lied with such desperate assiduity.

One sentence, promptly spoken, might even yet disconcert all their machinations. Could our Government but rise to the altitude imperatively demanded by the crisis, and say, "Slavery is hereby abolished throughout the United States, with reasonable compensation to loyal slaveholders alone," the occupation of the rebel emissaries in Europe would be at an end. Even Louis Napoleon does not favor a rebellion openly, unequivocally in the interest of human bondage. Palmerston dare not even think of such a complication. Let our Government to-morrow clearly identify the cause of the Union with that of Impartial Freedom, and all the gold and all the craft of the traitors could not win for them the countenance of a single foreign State but Dahomey. Their allies and converts in Europe would shrink in an hour into a party neither larger nor more respectable than if composed of the inmates of the several state prisons. A month hence may for this purpose be too late; but to-day is not. Alas that we should falter and hesitate while the sands of destiny are so rapidly running out!

We *may* beat the rebels without Emancipation; but if so it must be soon. We must have accomplished facts ready to oppose to Louis Napoleon's threatened [illegible] dishonor.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.

Nineveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and forty miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls which were 75 feet thick and 100 high, with a 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, Ephesus, was 420ft. to the support of the roof; it was a hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers eleven acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, present ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 29 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple at Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of $50,000,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

LADIES' CONFIDENCE.

Two men, be they the dearest friends in the world, when they have once lighted their candle and said good night think no more of another and feel no lack of one another till they meet at breakfast the next morning. But two woman, two sisters or two dears, are not satisfied with talking all day down stairs, they must needs talk half the night in their bedrooms. Some prying novelist says somewhere that female nature is such, that confidence cannot be perfect till the back hair is let down, but we do not know enough of ladies toilets to know whether this is the right explanation. We commend the question to the investigators of Social Science. Why do woman delight to chatter in their bed-rooms, while men if they do chatter, invariably chatter down stairs.—*Saturday Review.*

TERRIFIC ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—WHIRLPOOL IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The *Times'* correspondent at Naples, writing Dec. 21st, says:—On Tuesday we had another eruption equal in magnificence to any I have yet witnessed. At every shot that was fired by the mountain there rose a cloud of ashes in the form of a pine-tree, which filed off to the south as another shot was fired and another cloud arose. As the heavy-laden clouds escaped beyond the power which had expelled them, and as the aqueous vapour was condensed, we could see at intervals showers, nay storms, of ashes falling like avalanches on land and sea, and still the black gorgeous masses rolled on towards Capri, obscuring the coast which lies opposite to Naples. Thunder and lightning, or the roaring of Vesuvius, and electric lights, were frequent incidents in this awful scene; the latter, shot up from the mouth of the crater to the summit of the dark cone, played about its involutions, and revelled, as it were, in the license of freedom—the daylight could not obscure its brilliancy. Towards sunset we marked that effect of colour which is only to be seen in Southern latitudes, for then the mass of dark cloud which hung over Vesuvius and the entire bay was lit up with the most delicate roseate tints. Then came on gray eve and darker night, rendered still more so by the electric flashes which continued to dance above Vesuvius. On the next morning I went down to Torre again. Alas! it is a city on crutches; many cripples have fallen, and many are falling. Professor Palmieri, the great Vesuvian authority, confirms the report of the elevation of the soil, and "hopes that the proprietors will not rebuild until the depression which may be expected has taken place." Yet, with a fatuity which appears like madness, the people are with difficulty held back from returning to their perilous dwellings. It is the fact that General Della Marmora has been compelled to station soldiers there to prevent such folly. From all I can gather, the mountain was split from top to bottom, the fissure reaching far into the sea. In a few words I will show this. There are 11 craters above Torre del Greco, all emitting sulphurous vapours, and the largest is from 70 to 80 feet deep and 100 feet wide. From this point on the 8th inst., after heavy rumblings and heaving of the surface, the ground was split open, and a fiery fissure was made almost to the outskirts of the city, through which the same unseen power passed, opening the streets and laying bare some parts of the former buried town, and then running into the sea. All this is evident to the eye. You see the fissures in all directions, and walk daintily at times lest you fall in, or lest some rickety building may come down.

Yesterday, the Exmouth, which went out to try its Armstrongs, returned by Torre del Greco, and made the circuit of a whirlpool, now formed, which must be about 300 feet in diameter. It was boiling violently, and emitted a strong sulphurous odour. A boat 30 feet in length was let down and sent into the centre of the whirlpool, when it was turned rapidly round by the volcanic force beneath. The sounding gave 23 fathoms of water, and the plummet brought up sand and sulphur. From a part of the circumference a tail, so to call it, about 60 feet in width, runs away in the direction of Sorrento, and is of a beautiful light green colour. All the water here was tepid, had a strong sulphurous smell, and many fish have been destroyed. The precise elevation of the soil on which the Torre stands is [illegible] number I have not exaggerated.

Tha rabhadh do na gai'l
S'do na cairdibh air gach taobh
N'ach eil marsand ans an aite
Bheir B'adhar dhoibh co saor.

NEW! NEW! NEW!

A CASE OF
SEWED GOODS
Just arrived.
COLLARS, SLEEVES, AND INFANTS' FROCK BODIES.

The sales in Winter Goods continues very large each day.

BROUGHALL & GIMSON.
Opposite Doheny's Hotel.
Lindsay, Feb. 27, 1862.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SOME time ago we issued a notice stating that all subscriptions paid up by the First of Feb. should only be charged at the rate of $1.50 per annum. Numbers have availed themselves of the opportunity; others have wished for further delay, and so to meet the views of all parties, we will continue to receive payment at the above rate during the month of March, after which the full rate of $2.00 will be charged on all subscriptions not paid in advance. Enclose a dollar bill in a registered letter, post-paid, to show your willingness to meet our reasonable expectations.

Subscribers in town who have not already paid, are respectfully requested to render payment immediately.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1862.

THE COMING SESSION.

AT length Ministers have announced that Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 20th prox. At the time when members should be getting through with the business of the Session and preparing to return home, they are called together—and this in direct opposition to oft-reiterated pledges that the House would meet in the latter part of January or beginning of February.

Meanwhile, there is a calm, as if in anticipation of the coming storm. The Ministerial organs have not deigned to enlighten the country on the measures to be introduced. We have seen it hinted, however, that a Bankruptcy Bill is not likely to engage the attention of hon. gentlemen, as the time of the Attorney General has been completely occupied by the proposed Militia Bill. We hope this is not the case. It is of great importance to the country that a well considered measure for the relief of unfortunate traders should receive the sanction of the House this Session. Such a Bill is expected at the hands of the Attorney General, and we trust that he will see that it is introduced at an early date. The readjustment of the Electoral franchise, so as to give the Upper Province her due weight in the Assembly, is likely to occupy a prominent position in the deliberations of the House. The principle of Representation according to Population is admittedly so just and so applicable to a growing country, that we cannot see how its adoption can be successfully resisted. Certain it is, that Western Canada, with a population ascertained by the late census to be greatly in excess of the sister Province and yearly rapidly increasing, will not go on in tame submission to the unjust legislation of a slavish majority procured by the most despicable means. A change is loudly demanded, and it will be well if we can have it at once. Delay will only increase the already growing irritation; and make the case more difficult.

It seems that the Ministry intend meeting the House without even an effort to make themselves more acceptable to the great majority of their supporters. Mr. Joseph C. Morrison, with a seat in the Cabinet as Solicitor General West, is still without a constituency. For nearly three years he has occupied this position in defiance of the constitution and to the total abnegation of political honor and personal respect.

Of the members of the Legislative Assembly from Upper Canada only two represent her in the Cabinet—Hon. Mr. Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Sherwood. And as far as the last named gentleman is concerned we might as well be without him. The remainder are from the Legislative Council, with the exception of Mr. Morrison, who has no seat in either House.

The first Session of a new Parliament is usually long—this one is likely to be stormy as well as lengthy. Our readers may depend on being supplied with the fullest intelligence from the Seat of Government, and the proceedings will be condensed specially for our columns.

LITERARY NOTICES.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for March. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 00 per annum.

The March number of this favorite publication has come to hand before any other magazines, as usual. The fashion plates are excellent, and the reading matter is decidedly superior in variety and substance. Altogether, this is certainly *the* Lady's Book.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February. Terms, 25 cents.

In the present number is commenced "The Mistress and the Maid," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." It will be continued throughout the year. This Magazine will contain three Serial Tales by the foremost Novelists of the day—The Mistress and the Maid, by Miss Malock; Orley Farm, by Anthony Throllope; The Adventures of Philip, by W. M. Thackeray.

CO. VICTORIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its first meeting in Lindsay on the 22nd inst. The President in the Chair. The following is a *resume* of the business transacted.

It was agreed to give each member 8 lbs. of clover seed and half a pound of turnip seed—carrot seed can be had, if preferred—of Mr. Knowlson, who will distribute the seeds.

It was agreed to hold a Spring Show for Stallions and Bulls at Oakwood, on Wednesday the 30th April next.

It was agreed to hold a Ploughing Match on Wednesday the 29th October next.

It was agreed to give prizes to the best mower and the best reaper—competition to take place in July and August.

It was agreed to import from Messrs. A. Gibbs & Sons, the great English seedsmen, 10 bushels of Tiberian or other Spring wheats—to be distributed in various parts of the County; and the attention of Presidents and Directors of the various Township Societies is called to this, as the seed is expected in time for Spring sowing, and no doubt enterprising, good farmers, with well tilled land, will be selected to experimentalise, on such conditions as will most probably be made known at the Spring Show. The success of this experiment is of great importance, and, on the whole, the conclusions arrived at by the meeting were clearly in the right direction.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, Feb. 17.

Present.—His Worship the Mayor, and Couns. Bell, McCarthy, Thornhill, Doheny, Brady and Brown.

Minutes read and approved.

Moved by Coun. Thornhill, seconded by Coun. Brown—That his Worship be authorised to make an order on the Treasurer for the sum of $100, to pay an order of the Union School trustees for that amount in favor of Mr. Whaley. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Doheny, seconded by Coun. McCarthy—That certain widows' taxes be remitted. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Doheny, seconded by Coun. Thornhill—That Mr. Walker receive £15 7 8 on account of monies paid by him to the treasurer for certain taxes. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Brady, seconded by Coun. Doheny—That Mr. P. Marshall be remitted one-half of his taxes. Lost.

Moved by Coun. Doheny, seconded by Coun. Thornhill—That $15 be paid to C. Callihan on account of work done and cedars delivered. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Brown, seconded by Coun. Thornhill—That Mr. Francis Deane be appointed Chief Engineer. Carried.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Present.—His Worship the Mayor, and Couns. Brown, Bell, Doheny, McCarthy, Brady and Thornhill.

Moved by Coun. Doheny, seconded by Coun. Brown—That the Clerk be instructed to give notice for tenders for the Town printing. The tenders to specify the amount per line for each insertion; the amount, per 100, for each size of bill; and that no printing be done for this Council until said tenders are received. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Thornhill, seconded by Coun. Bell—That certain accounts be passed. Carried.

Moved by Coun. McCarthy, seconded by Coun. Doheny—That any portion money that may be paid in by the Treasurer belonging to the Separate School of the town, be paid to the Treasurer of said school forthwith. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Brown, seconded by Coun. McCarthy—That the Clerk of this Council do send notice immediately to the "Canada Gazette," and take the necessary steps that application will be made to Parliament, at its next session, for an Act to vest this Council with power to lease the surplus ground belonging to the Market plot. Carried.

The report of the Engineers of the Fire Company was received.

Council adjourned till Monday next.

THE WEATHER.—During this week we have had many falls of snow, with a great deal of drifting. Consequently the mails come in very irregularly. The mails from Toronto due Monday night, have only arrived yesterday evening. Railway communication with Montreal has been completely suspended, so that we have received no mail nor market report for this week. Now more than ever we feel the want of a telegraph line to this town. We are glad to learn that the Telegraphic Company have the matter under consideration, and that probably we shall, in a short period, be able to communicate with our neighbors, even though the trains cease running.

CONCERT IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—On the evening of Tuesday last a Concert took place in the Episcopal Church, the proceeds of which were to assist in purchasing a melodion. Mr. Knight, assisted by a choir of talented amateur *artistes* played and sang various pieces of Sacred Music in his best style to a large and highly respectable audience. The concert came off with great success, and much praise is due to all who assisted in carrying out the undertaking. Mr. Knight has already formed a class of twenty persons, who have attained to great proficiency in singing. He is now making up a second class so that all who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity should attend immediately.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A distressing accident occurred in the township of Galway, north of Silver Lake, on Monday the 17th inst. John Hurst, an old pensioner, was chopping in the bush, and in felling a large maple, it caught in the top of another tree, swung round and fell across the old man, completely crushing one of his legs. Dr. Lloyd, of Bobcaygeon, was immediately in attendance, but owing to the serious nature of the accident, all his efforts to save the limb were frustrated, and amputation was performed by Drs. Benson and Martin, of Lindsay, on Friday the 21st inst. We are happy to hear that the patient is doing well.

PRESENTATION OF A GOLD WATCH.—The friends of Mr. James F. Murray, of the Bank of Upper Canada in this place, having heard of his intended removal to Barrie, held a meeting on Thursday, Feb. 20th, Thomas Keenan, Esq., presiding, and presented him with a magnificent Gold Hunting Lever Watch, in the name of the R. C. Choir and some of his friends. J. C. O'Brien, Esq., A.M., made the presentation, with an address, which expressed the great consideration in which the community held Mr. Murray, as an efficient business man and a thorough gentleman, and the regret with which they heard of his departure. The reply, which was given by Mr. Murray in an affecting manner and in grateful terms, was much admired. In the evening, a grand farewell Oyster Supper in his honor was spread at Mr. O'Leary's hotel, in which about 40 of our leading citizens participated, and the banquet was enlivened by speeches in response to the toasts of the evening from his Honor the Mayor, J. F. Murray, R. T. Burns, Wm. McDonnell, P. McHugh, E. D. Hand, T. Broughall, G. G. Carroll, Charles McCarthy, J. Knowlson, T. Doheny, J. Nicholson, J. Lenihan, Esqs., and others. Songs were sung by Messrs. Murray, Lenihan, McCarthy, Carroll and Giles. The entertainment was a great success and a deserved compliment to a most worthy gentleman, whose departure will be much regretted.

CANADA.

—o—

SUDDEN DEATH IN LONDON.—We learn from the *Free Press* that Mr. McIntosh, solicitor in Sarnia, died very suddenly at the Tecumseh Hotel, on Tuesday. He returned to bed on Monday night quite well, and died on Tuesday at noon.

OFF TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A party of young gentlemen, many of them Kingstonians, left this city to-day for the distant gold mines of British Columbia. Their route lay via Cape Vincent to New York and thence by sea to British Columbia. They take with them the best wishes of their friends and acquaintances, and may luck attend them whither they are going.—*Whig.*

FIRE.—The Bowmanville *Statesman* says:—"On Monday evening last, about 7½ o'clock, the barn of Mr. Samuel McClellan, 1st concession of Darlington, was totally destroyed by fire, together with its entire contents. The barn was rented by Mr. John Warren, who owned the grain destroyed, said to be 600 bushels of wheat. The grain was insured for $600, and the building for about $400. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary."

FIRE IN ESQUESING.—We regret to learn that the barns, sheds, and their contents, belonging to Mr. David Bowman, were burned to the ground on Saturday evening last. The loss is very heavy. There were between four and five hundred bushels of wheat in the barn, besides hay, waggons, sleighs and various farming implements, all of which were consumed. The most melancholy thing connected with this misfortune is, that it is supposed to have been set on fire by a daughter of Mr. Bowman's, who is suffering from mental derangement. The unfortunate girl is now confined in the Lunatic Asylum. We believe there was not any insurance.—*New Era.*

ACCIDENT ON THE ICE AT PRESCOTT.—On Monday last, two teams from Matilda, drawing heavy loads of barley, broke through the ice, while passing the large air hole in the middle of the river, opposite Prescott. The wind had been blowing up the river all day, and the drivers were told several times to be careful, but nevertheless they kept close to each other, and went down together. The barley belonged to Messrs. Morgan and Arnold, of Ogdensburg, and one of the teams to Mr. Gordon Brouse, the other to Mr. Doran of Matilda. Both teams immediately sank with their loads, and were not seen afterwards; but the men were saved.—*Messenger.*

INQUEST.—An inquest was held at Tilsonburg, on Wednesday last, before Coroners McCarthy and Joy, on view of the body of a young woman named Sarah Ann Usher, whose death, it was believed, had been brought about by foul means. On the body being exhumed and the facts thoroughly elicited, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death in consequence of the administration of drugs to produce abortion. A man named Francis Noble, who has since fled, in implicated in the crime, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. The jury severely censured the mother of the deceased, who, it seems, attempted to conceal the body of the child.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening the down train on the Grand Trunk left Port Hope for Kingston. Near Smithfield it ran into a freight train going before it. The snow was falling fast, and prevented the engineer from seeing a few yards ahead, otherwise the accident would not have happened. Fortunately no damage was done. The train proceeded on its journey until it came to the grade this side of Napanee. Owing to the snow on the rails the engine was brought to a stand still, and two of the hind cars broke away and descended the hill with great speed. Some of the passengers applied the brakes and stayed the backward movement. Finally the engine in "backing up" to regain the cars, ran into them with great force. The passengers say that the second concussion was as great as the first.

BALL AT THE QUEBEC SKATING RINK.—One of the gayest and most successful festivities of the season took place at the New Skating Rink, Grand Allee, on Thursday night last. A ball on the ice was a novelty, and we must say that it met with success in every respect. Over one thousand persons were present—among whom was Mr. Russell, the *Times'* correspondent—and the scene presented by the interior of the large building, brilliantly illuminated throughout its whole extent, was of the most animating description. It was almost three o'clock yesterday morning before a suspension of the amusements of the night took place. Refreshments, wines, &c., were served up in abundance; and a sumptuous supper, at midnight, was the crowning event of the ball.—*Chronicle.*

ANOTHER CASE OF BODY SNATCHING.—On the 13th instant, a man, named Dumaine, was engaged to drive five young men into the country, and about 8 o'clock in the evening he called at the houses where they were staying, took them into the sleigh and started on the journey. The passengers ordered a halt at the Churchyard of the parish of St. Constant, when they dismissed the driver, ordering him to return in an hour. Coming back at the appointed time, they quickly deposited two bodies in the sleigh, and commanded Dumaine to drive to Montreal, on reaching which they proceeded to the Medical College, Cote Street, and placed them in the porch. Jos. Perras, farmer, of St. Constant, on hearing that parties had been in the vault, went there, when he perceived that the body of his father, who died on the 5th of Jan. ult., had been carried away, it being discovered at the same time that the body of a woman, lately deposited, had also been abstracted therefrom. Yesterday Joseph Perras and Dumaine made depositions in the Police Court certifying to the above facts, when a warrant was issued authorising the search of the above College. High Constable Bissonette and several of the Government Police proceeded to execute the warrant, taking with them the relatives of the deceased to identify the bodies if found, but not a trace of the missing bodies was to be seen, although a thorough examination of the premises was made.—*Advertiser.*

THE STORM AND THE TRAINS.

Owing to the great drifts of snow on the Grand Trunk Railway, four engines were despatched east yesterday to clear the track. A telegraph despatch was received in the afternoon that they had got as far as Whitby; and the Express train for Montreal left last evening at the usual hour, six o'clock. No trains have arrived from the East since the one came in on Monday night at ten o'clock. It is stated that none will be despatched from Montreal until the track is reported clear. It is expected that by to-day the greater portion of the snow will be cleared off the road. The trains on the Northern and Great Western Railway came in on time yesterday.—*Globe.*

LATEST NEWS.

MAILS BY THE "KANGAROO."

—o—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MEXICO TO BE INVADED.

A HAPSBURG TO BE ITS KING.

The screw steamer Kangaroo, Capt. McGuigan, which left Liverpool at noon on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived in New York on Wednesday morning.

The reported capture of Nana Sahib, which has met with some amount of credence, is, we regret to find, not confirmed by the latest mail.

The Sultan of Turkey, on hearing of Prince Albert's death, sent off at once to the Queen of England an autograph letter of condolence, having previously telegraphed to her Majesty the expression of his deepest sympathy.

(By Magnetic Telegraph via Queenstown.)

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

[BY ROYAL COMMISSION.]

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you that her Majesty is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction by which her Majesty has been overwhelmed, by the calamitous, untimely and irreparable loss of her beloved consort, who has been her comfort and support. It has been soothing to her Majesty, while suffering most acutely under this awful dispensation of Providence, to receive from all classes of her subjects the most cordial assurances of their sympathy with her sorrow, as well as of their appreciation of the noble character of him the greatness of whose loss to her Majesty and to the nation is justly and so universally felt and lamented. We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you that she looks with confidence to your assistance and advice.

Her Majesty's relations with all the European powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and her Majesty trusts that there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

A question of great importance, and which might have led to very serious consequences, arose between her Majesty and the Government of the United States of North America, owing to the seizure and forcible removal of four passengers on board a British mail packet, by the commander of a ship-of-war of the United States. That question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British protection, and by the disavowal, by the United States Government, of the act of violence committed by their naval officer. The friendly relations between her Majesty and the President of the United States are therefore unimpaired. Her Majesty willingly appreciates the loyalty and patriotism which have been manifested on this occasion by her Majesty's North American subjects.

The wrongs committed by various parties and by successive Governments in Mexico, upon foreigners resident within the Mexican territory, and for which no satisfactory redress could be obtained, have led to the conclusion of a convention between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and the Queen of Spain, for the purpose of regulating combined operations on the coast of Mexico, with a view to obtain that redress which has hitherto been withheld. That convention, and papers relating to that subject, will be laid before you.

The improvement which has taken place in the relations between her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of China, and the good faith with which the Chinese Government have continued to fulfil the arrangements of the treaty of Tien-tsin have enabled her Majesty to withdraw her troops from the port of Canton, and to reduce the amount of her forces on the coast and in the seas of China.

Her Majesty, always anxious to exert her influence for the preservation of peace, has concluded a convention with the Sultan of Morocco, by means of which the Sultan has been enabled to raise the amount necessary for the fulfilment of certain treaty arrangements which she had contracted toward Spain, and thus to avoid the result of a renewal of hostilities with that power. That convention and the papers connected with it will be laid before you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a due regard to prudent economy and to the efficiency of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—Her Majesty commands us to inform you that measures for the improvement of the law will be laid before you, and among them there will be a bill for rendering the title of lands more simple and its transfer more easy. Other measures of public usefulness relating to Great Britain and Ireland will be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty regrets that in some parts of the United Kingdom, and in certain branches of industry, temporary causes have produced considerable pressure and privation, but we have reason to believe the general condition of the country is sound and satisfactory. Her Majesty confidently commends the general interests of the nation to your wisdom and your care. She fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and may guide them to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her people.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY THE *NIAGARA.*

Clarksville & Nashville Taken.

Retreat of the Confederates.

ENGLAND NOT TO RECOGNIZE THE SOUTHERN STATES.

UNION FEELING STRONG.

BENTONVILLE SAID TO BE TAKEN.

TWO REBEL REGIMENTS DESERT.

Halifax, Feb. 22.

The steamship Niagara from Liverpool on the 8th, via Queenstown, on the 9th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The Niagara has 40 passengers for Boston, but no specie for that city. For Halifax she has £50,000 in specie. The Niagara reports passing the steamer Arabia for Liverpool on the 9th inst.

Six sets of parliamentary papers, concerning the civil war in America, has been laid before the British Parliament.

Not less that 45 official communications passed about the Federal gunboat Tuscarora and the rebel steamer Nashville. Among the interesting official correspondence laid before parliament was the declaration of Earl Russell to the Southern commissioners that England could not acknowledge the Confederate States until the war or further negociations more clearly determined their position.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.

Gen. Halleck to-day telegraphed to Gen. McClellan that Gen. Curtis had taken Bentonville, Arkansas, with a considerable quantity of baggage &c.

A Union scout, who was in Columbus on Tuesday night, reported that no preparations were being made for the evacuation of that place.

Fourteen steamers, with steam up, were at the wharf. A salute was fired indicating the arrival of a General and reinforcements from the South.

Specials from Cario to the *Republican* and *Democrat,* say that two rebel regiments from Clarksville, came to Fort Donelson and gave themselves up, saying they had been deceived, and were tired of fighting against the old flag.

It is declared that strong objections will be raised by the Tennesseeans against the Bowling Green force offering battle at Nashville.

The Provost Marshal at Clarksville has sent word to Gen. Grant to come up and occupy the place at once.

The officers of the gunboats represent the Union feeling as very strong. The people state that they had been made to believe that the two armies were composed of negroes and Germans, for abolition purposes, but now they see they are not, they are anxious to return to their allegiance. Prominent citizens say that a similar feeling will prevail in the whole State in a week.

Gov. Harris has called a meeting of the Legislature for next Monday, for the purpose, it is affirmed, of having all the unconstitutional acts passed by them immediately annulled, and Tennessee officers and citizens declare that the State will soon be back to the Union.

Suffolk, Va., Feb. 21.

Captain Nichols of the Petersburgh Artillery arrived here this afternoon, from Winton, where he had been stationed with a battery. Yesterday he was shelled out by the Yankees. They had seven steamers, all of which have passed up the river. Captain Nichols had a horse shot under him. Some of his men were wounded. The town of Winton is in ashes. Our troops have retired to Murfeysburg.

Another despatch from Norfolk, dated 21st, says, the Federal forces again ascended Chwoan river yesterday to Winton with several gunboats and a large number of troops. The Confederates opened a heavy fire upon them. The Yankees landed and burned the town. The Southerners retired. Our loss is said to be two men killed.

A despatch, dated Fort Smith, via Clarksville, Arkansas, and Chatanoga, Tenn., says Gen. Price and Gen. Herbert are fighting the enemy to-day at Sugar Creek, Benton Co., Ark. The result is not known. Our troops are confident of success.

Louisville, Feb. 24.

Reliable private information received to night assures us that Nashville is virtually in possession of the Federal forces.

The steamer *Argonaut,* from Cairo, arrived at Jeffersonville this afternoon, with a hundred and ninety-four prisoners. They were in charge of a detachment of Federal soldiers, under Capt. Walker, and were sent to Indianapolis.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.

The *Republican's* Cairo despatch says that reports about the evacuation of Columbus are entirely false. The rebels are still there in strong force. None of the garrison have been withdrawn, and they evidently intend to make a desparate stand.

St. Louis, Feb. 25.

The *Republican's* Cairo despatch says the occupation of Nashville is confirmed.

Our troops took possession without opposition.

Floyd fled as usual.

The report that Gov. Harris had ordered all the Tennessee troops to lay down their arms and go home, is confirmed.

The Tennessee Legislature is called for next Monday.

No opposition to Union movements is made anywhere on the Cumberland.

It is reported that white flags are flying at Memphis.

Chicago, Feb. 25.

The official returns show 321 killed, 1,054 wounded and 150 missing in Gen. McClernand's division at Fort Donelson.

Cairo, Feb. 25.

Nashville was yesterday occupied by ten thousand troops under Gen. Buell. The Federal flag is now flying over the State House. The Tennessee legislature adjourned on Saturday week, and met again yesterday at Memphis.

It is reported that commissioners have been appointed to confer with the Federal authorities at Washington to arrange terms for the transfer of allegiance, and that Gov. Harris offered to turn the Confederate forces over to the Union.

All the rebel troops had left Nashville, except a police force, when Gov. Harris fled with the legislature to Memphis. He burnt the State library, and distributed a large amount of commissarat stores and provisions among the citizens.

Stores were closed, and business entirely suspended.

Secessionists were leaving with their stock and negroes, and following the Confederate army.

Boston, Feb. 25.

The fire las night was among the most disastrous that ever occured in Boston. It raged from 10 o'clock at night till 3 o'clock in the morning, the wind blowing a furious gale from the north-west, with a blinding snow and hail storm, at the time. Two firemen were killed, and one badly wounded. The entire range of buildings on Sargeant's wharf, the buildings on the north side of Eastern Avenue, from Commercial street to the water, including the East Boston Old Ferry Slip and the large six story building known as the Eastern Exchange Hotel, is among the poperty destroyed. The buildings on the wharf and the avenue were occupied by the Boston Linseed Oil Mills, D. Dyer's rice mills and a sugar mill. A portion of the buildings were occupied for the storage of flour, grain and pork. 800 bales of cotton were stored in Matthews' block, and were destroyed. Five vessels at the wharf were towed out and saved. Among other occupants burned out were John Gore & Co., clothiers; Bryan, rigger; John Bowen, shipping office; G. T. Boyce, clothier; Marsh & Co., liquor store; the office of the Winnessement Ferry Company, and the office of Nathan Matthews, owner of the two buildings destroyed. The loss of Mr. Matthews is estimated at $185,000. He was fully insured. The total loss was $500,000, although some of the estimates are much higher than this.

Fort Donelson, Feb. 18.

Two more regiments were captured to-day to the east of the entrenchments, and a number of rebel troops have come in and delivered themselves up.

About 12,000 stand of small arms have been taken. Many of the rebel troops destroyed their arms, and large numbers were thrown into the river.

There are two water batteries; the upper one with a heavy rifle I gun of 32-pounder bore and 23-pounder cannonades. The lower battery contains eight 32-pounders and 1 ten-inch Columbiad mounted in embrazures. 2,000 barrels of flour, 1,200 boxes of beef, and a large amount of other provisions have been found.

All of to-day has been occupied in embarking prisoners, gathering up stores, munitions, and in burying the dead. There are a great number of dead rebels still unburied.

Washington, Feb. 20.

A despatch boat from Gen. Barnside's expedition has just arrived at Baltimore.

The Federal losses at the battle of Roanoke Island were 50 killed and 222 wounded. The rebel loss was 13 killed and 39 wounded. The enemy were protected by their entrenchments, and poured a destructive fire upon our advancing columns, so that our loss is the heaviest.

THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY IN NEW YORK. —The people of New York were very much excited. The *Herald* says:—"A gentleman called upon the Police Commissioners shortly after the news was known, and insisted that as a matter of justice the following order should be issued:—To all Stations.—Direct your men to arrest all persons who are found in the streets sober after two o'clock this afternoon. He was referred to Mr. Kennedy, who said that he thought the police would be lenient with all such offenders, but modestly declined to issue the order."

A rebel soldier who escaped from Manassas the other day, demanded to be taken to Gen. McClellan. His object was to warn the General not to attack Manassas with its strong defences and miles of rifle pits. The General turned and taking a map, said, "Does this look like anything you ever saw?" It was, indeed, a plan of the whole place, rifle pits, and all. This man, from Florida, had been in the Southern phrase "compelled to volunteer." He knew of Union people enough that were sick of the war, but he did not know of many who would enlist again, when the year of service would expire.

A private letter from a naval officer at Fort Henry, says that rebel General Tilghman had the hearing of one ear destroyed by a close shot, and a marine lorgnette knocked from his hand by a piece of shell.

STONE'S ARREST.—It appears that in the most unblushing manner he had stolen interviews with the rebels, and that a package was on at least one occasion seen to pass from him to them. He with surly words refused a pass to the widow of a volunteer who wished to seek for the body of her husband within the enemy's lines. It is, perhaps, not strange that he was unwilling to assist in bringing to the light the dead witnesses of his treachery; for this husband was shot at Ball's Bluff. But in the case of rebel ladies who on frivolous pretexts desired to go and come, he was all urbanity, and freely gave passes—passes, too, which covered trunks not to be examined. It will not need many such facts to shut the mouths of those who denounce the Government for this arrest.—*Tribune.*

Baltimore, Feb. 20.

One of the released prisoners, who has been confined at Richmond seven months, gives unmistakable evidence of a strong Union organization at Richmond. The Union men claim to be 3,000 strong, and say they are eagerly waiting and longing for an opportunity to fling out the stars and stripes. Out of seventeen, fortifications erected around Richmond, only one is armed, and the city can be readily taken.

Desperate efforts were making to get recruits for the army.

The Secessionists admitted that unless they could secure the services of every male Virginian between 18 and 60 years of age, they must yield within 30 days.

Augusta, Feb. 18.

Prof. Paul, of Erie, arrived here to-night from Nashville. He says that Fort Donelson fell on Sunday morning, and that Gen. Johnston had telegraphed to the enemy and offered to surrender Nashville on condition that private property would be respected. No answer was received, but the majority of the citizens seemed willing to give up on these conditions. A large number of persons had left the city. Thirteen thousand Federal troops were stationed at Fort Donelson and two thousand were at Clarksville. The river was rising, for the gunboats of the enemy could reach Nashville. A large amount of Government stores will fall into the hands of the enemy. Most of the rolling stock will probably be saved.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.

General Halleck has sent the following despatch to General McClellan:—

"Clarksville is taken with supplies enough for our army for twenty days. The place is now occupied by General Smith's division.

General Price, being reinforced by Benjamin McCullock's command, made a stand at the Sagar Creek crossing, on the 19th instant, but was defeated after a short engagement, and again fled.

Many prisoners were taken, and a quantity of arms which his men threw away in their flight."

EMANCIPATION IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

Senator Morrill, from the committee on the District of Columbia, has reported a bill for the release of persons held in labour or service therein, accompanied by a report. It provides for the immediate discharge of all such, and declares that slavery, except as a punishment for crime, shall no longer exist in the district. All loyal persons holding claims for the service of persons of African desent may, within ninety-days, present to commissioners statements of such claims, setting forth particulars, as names, age, value, and the like, and accompanying the same with an oath of allegiance.

A FEW EXPLOITS OF THE "SUMTER."

The Spanish steamer "Duero," which arrived in Liverpool on Sunday night from Cadiz, had on board as passengers three captains of American ships which had been captured and burnt at sea by the Confederate screw steamer "Sumter." These were Captain Minott, of the "Vigilant"; Captain Smith, of the "Arcade"; and Captain Hoxie, of the "Eben Dodge," who having been made prisoners by Captain Semmes, were by him carried into Cadiz, and there liberated and sent ashore. They were forwarded by the American Consul at Cadiz, and intend returning to America in the Canadian steamer "Bohemian." They describe the "Sumter" as a very indifferent screw propeller, 500 tons, armed with four short 32-pounder guns, and one 68-pounder pivot gun. She is amply provided with small arms, has a good stock of ammunition, and is plentifully supplied with salt provisions and comestible stores. Her crew when she entered Cadiz harbour was 99 in number, mostly Irish, with a few English intermixed. The captains named represent the crew of the "Sumter" as very discontented, and say that eleven of them deserted on arriving at the Spanish port. The marines on board the "Sumter" they represent as entirely Irish, and on arriving in Cadiz as having 43 prisoners, taken out of the three ships which had been burnt, a considerable portion of whom were negroes, who were retained as part of the crew of the Confederate steamer.—*Times, Feb. 6th.*

CHIVALRY *vs.* A REVOLVER—DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS.

The Rebel officers generally deported themselves with courtesy and propriety, though I hear that two of them at the dinner-table, talked so violently that Gen. Grant ordered them under arrest. As they were leaving, this evening, for Paducah, where they are to be kept for the present, Capt. Lagow of Gen. Grant's staff observed the handle of a revolver protruding from the pocket of one of them.

"My friend," asked the Captain, "whose pistol is that?"

"Mine, Sir"—Straightening himself up indignantly.

"Will you read that?" continued the questioner, pulling out the revolver, and pointing to the name, "W. B. Lagow," engraved upon the plate!

There it was, clear as noonday. The Rebel officer scrutinized it long and closely, finally gave up the weapon, observing that some one had taken *his* pistol, and

"Stalked off reluctant like an ill-used ghost."

—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

AN INCIDENT OF CIVIL WAR.

The *Lynchburgh Republican* publishes the following incident, remarkable alike for its singularity as well as for its melancholy fulfilment to the brother of one of the parties concerned:—

Just before the war broke out, and before Lincoln's proclamation was issued, a young Virginian, named Summerfield, was visiting the city of New York, where he made the acquaintance of two Misses Holmes, of Waterbury, Vermont. He became somewhat intimate with the young ladies, and the intercourse seemed to be mutually agreeable. The proclamation was issued, and the whole North thrown into a blaze of excitement. On visiting the ladies one evening, at the hour of parting they remarked to Summerfield, that their present meeting would be the last; they must hurry home and aid in making up the overcoats and clothing for the volunteers from their town. Summerfield expressed his regret that they must leave, but at the same time especially requested them to see that the overcoats were well made, as it was his intention, if ever he met the Vermont Regiment in battle, to kill one of them and take his coat. Now for the sequel. Virginia seceded. The 2nd Vermont Regiment, part of which was from the town of Waterbury, was sent to Virginia. The battle of Manassas was fought, in which they were engaged, and so was Summerfield. During the battle Summerfield marked his man, not knowing to what State he belonged; the fatal ball sped on its errand of death; the victim fell at the flash of the gun, and, upon rushing up to secure the dead man's arms, Summerfield observed that he had a fine new overcoat strapped on his back, which he determined to appropriate to his own use. The fight was over, and Summerfield had time to examine his prize, when, remarkable as it may appear, the coat was marked with the name of Thomas Holmes, and in the pockets were found letters signed with the names of the sisters whom Summerfield had known in New York, and to whom he made the remark we have quoted, in which the dead man was addressed as brother. The evidence was conclusive—he had killed the brother of his friends, and the remark which he had made had a melancholy fulfilment. We are assured this narrative is literally true. Summerfield now wears the coat, and our informant states is not a little impressed with the singularity of the coincidence.

GENEROUS MOMENTS.

When a man is in love with one woman in a family, it is astonishing how fond he becomes of every person connected with it. He ingratiates himself with the maids; he is bland with the butler; he interests himself about the footman; he runs on errands for the daughters; he gives advice and lends money to the young son at college; he pats the little dogs which he would kick otherwise; he smiles at old stories which would make him break out in yawns were they uttered by any one but papa; he drinks sweet port wine for which he would curse the steward and the whole committee of a club; he bears even with the cantankerous old maiden aunt; beats times when darling little Fanny performs her piece on the piano; and smiles when wicked, lively little Bobby upsets the coffee over his shirt.—*The Virginians.*

AN INSATIABLE SOUTHERNER.—Neath a ragged Palmetto, a Southerner sat, a twisting the band of his Panama hat, and trying to lighten his mind of a load, by humming the words of the following ode:—Oh! for a darkey, oh! for a whip, oh! for a cock-tail, and oh! for a nip; oh! for a shot at old Greely and Beecher, oh! for a crack at a Yankee schoolteacher, oh! for a captain, and oh! for a ship, oh! for a cargo of darkies each trip. And so he kept *oh-ing* for what he had not, not content with *owing* for all that he'd got.

ENGLAND.

Orders have been received at the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich for the manufacture of 2,000,000 Minnie bullets per week, to be continued until further notice.

After a funeral a testator's will was read out to the family—a son snatched it from the hands of the person reading it, and threw it into the fire. Sir C. Cresswell at once granted the probate for a copy of the will.

The pacific news from America will produce, ere long, disastrous consequences on 'Change, several enterprising speculators having made up their minds for war, and consequently gone in for a "fall." One well-known member of the Stock Exchange is said to have been "bit" to the tune of £80,000 in a single transaction.—*Court Journal.*

At the village of Anderton, in Cheshire, a sad and solemn occurrence has occurred. A young man named Ashbrooke, while following the remains of his father to the grave, fell down on the way to the churchyard, and almost instantly expired. What adds to the painful occurrence was a threat the young man made a day or two previous, he having expressed a wish that "if he attended his father's funeral, he might drop down dead."

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Brent held an inquest on Uriah Daming, aged 35, a German glazier. Deceased was employed to put in a square of glass in one of the upper windows on one of those very high houses in Berner's St. While doing so he fell on the railing spikes below, which passed through the hapless man's thigh and abdomen, impaling him in a shocking manner. He was with difficulty extricated by some passengers, and conveyed to Middlesex Hospital, where he shortly after died in great agony.

Marriage of the Princess Alice.—The *Court Journal* says—"The marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse has, of course, been postponed under the heavy bereavement which has befallen the Queen and the Royal Family. It is a consolation to hear that the very great affliction just suffered has developed virtues in this most estimable Princess of which the people of this country were but little aware. We have good reason to know that the Queen was mainly supported in her great trial by a filial devotion and an utter negation of self on the part of the Princess Alice which it is impossible to appreciate too much or to praise too highly; and we hope, when the time comes for the accomplishment of her own happiness, the Princess will find how much she has endeared herself to the people of this country by her dutiful and most exemplary conduct. We believe it is in contemplation to fix the period of the nuptials of Her Royal Highness with Prince Louis at the close of June or July—but this is at present only a probability."

The Colliery Accident in Northumberland.—The following is a statement, compiled by the clergy and parochial authorities, after a house-to-house visitation, of the bereaved families left destitute by the awful calamity at Hartley Colliery:—

Widows	103
Children	257
Sisters supported by brothers	27
Orphans	2
Parents supported by sons	16
Aunt supported by nephew	1
Grandmother supported by grandson	1

The exact number of men and lads killed in the mine is 219. Of the male population employed at this colliery, only 25 remain alive. The families of the lost men reside in Colliery Row, Quarry Row, and Old Hartley, and all day yesterday benevolent persons, including the Bishop of Durham, with his chaplain, and a number of ministers of religion and ladies, went to and fro among the cottages, administering such comfort and consolation as each case required. The immediate wants of the poor people have also been attended to, members of the Society of Friends being active in that respect.

MR. ADDERLEY, M.P., ON THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Mr. Adderley, M.P., delivered a lecture on the "British Colonies," at the Adderley Park Institute and Museum, Saltley, on the 20th ult. The right hon. gentleman submitted that if the colonies remained as they were, they would not repay to us what they draw from us in the shape of taxation. Whilst we had permitted them to manage their own affairs on the most liberal basis, and make their own laws, they had returned upon us the task of preserving the peace of their country. Instead of taxing them, we taxed ourselves for putting down their riots and rebellions. The riots in Australia and New Zealand, and the internal warfare of the Cape, had been entirely put down by troops raised in England, paid by us, and maintained by us in the colonies. He hoped England would tell the colonies that they should not have troops in time of peace. If there is war, let her say that she is prepared to concentrate her forces, and assist in the defence of her colonial empire, but that, in time of peace, every part of that empire should be prepared to maintain its own security. The instant the security of Canada is threatened, let England go to her assistance, and the moment England is threatened let the Canadian Militia come and help us, for there was nothing calling upon us to help Canada in the time of need which did not call upon her to aid us under like circumstances. If this principle were recognised and carried out by England, we should become not only the greatest, but the most envied, nation in the world.

EMANCIPATION OF THE COLONIES.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* (Mr. Goldwin Smith) devotes a long article to what he calls the "Emancipation of our Colonies," and selecting Canada as an illustration of his reasoning, the writer contends that the only way to make Canada independent is "to fence her round with the majesty of a great nation." "The time was when the universal prevalence of commercial monopoly made it well worth our while to hold colonies in dependence for the sake of commanding their trade. But that time is gone. Trade is everywhere free, or becomming free; and this expansive and perilous connexion has entirely survived its whole legitimate cause. It is time that we should recognize the change that has come over the world. We have in fact, long felt that the colonies did nothing for us. We now are very naturally beginning to grumble at being put to the expense of doing anything for them. If they are to do nothing for us, and we are doing nothing for them, where is the use of continuing the connexion? We vaguely dream of making institutions for the colonies after the model of our own. The history of our own institutions ought to teach us that constitutions are not made, but grow; and that, to be strong and respected, they must be developed by a nation itself out of the elements of its own character and circumstances, not imposed on it, however benevolently, from without. We vaguely dream—some, at least, vaguely dream—of propogating constitutional monarchy and aristocracy over our colonial empire. A glance at the history of constitutional monarchy and aristocracy ought to show us that they are the modified offspring of feudalism, native to the feudal soil, and as incapable of being transplanted to a land of small estates and social equality as the trees of the tropics are of being transplanted to Canadian snows."

SCOTLAND.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Two boys belonging to Rigside, near Douglas (Lanarkshire), the one named James Cornelius, and the other James Bowie, commenced wrestling in the smithy there, and seem—at least one of them—to have lost their temper, as Cornelius lifted a shaft of a pick and threw it with violence at Bowie's head, hitting him about the left ear, from the effects of which he died in about sixteen hours afterwards. Cornelius has been taken into custody.—*North British Mail.*

Glasgow—A Woman Burned to Death.—On Saturday night, a widow, named Margaret Donald or Lisle, was discovered burnd to death in her own house, 318 Gallowgate. Her neighbours, seeing smoke issuing from under the door, became alarmed, and ultimately broke it open, when they found Lisle sitting in a chair dead in a state of nudity—all her clothes burned, and her body most severely scorched. It is not known exactly how the melancholy occurrence took place, but it is supposed that having gone too near the fire, her clothes caught the flames, that she then went into bed to try and extinguish them, and not succeeding in that, that she sat down on the chair on which she was found, and from which she was quite unable to move. The conjecture is strengthened by the fact that part of the bed is burned, and a little child who was sleeping in it is also scorched though not dangerously.

THE FALKIRK TRYST ROBBERY OF £2520.

At the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh on Monday, James Jones and Helen Clifford were charged with the crime of theft, aggravated by previous convictions, in so far as on Monday, the 7th October 1861, the accused were concerned in stealing from the person of John Bowstead, farmer, Beck Bank, in Cumberland, a pocket-book, containing bank-notes, drafts, &c., to the amount of £2520. The evidence went to show that, on the night in question John Bowstead had left the Crown Hotel, Falkirk, to go to the Red Lion Inn, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, for the purpose of paying £1500 or £1600 to a salesman from whom he had bought 1042 sheep. While on his way thither, Bowstead met the female prisoner, who decoyed him into a close, and abstracted his pocket-book from a breast-pocket. She immediately handed it to the male prisoner, who was lurking behind, and the two made off with their booty. On the following day the prisoner Clifford deposited £130 in the Bank of Scotland, in Edinburgh, under the name of Thomas Cox, by Ann Cox. On the 17th of October, Clifford and Jones met a George M'Hugh, hawker, in Manchester, and induced him to accompany them to Edinburgh, where, under the pretence of being the Mr. Cox in whose name the money was lodged in the Bank of Scotland, he went to the office of the Bank, to draw the £130 deposited. M'Hugh was taken into custody. Clifford, who was waiting at the door of the Bank when she noticed what was transpiring, took the alarm, and she and Jones decamped to Southampton, where they were apprehended. They pleaded not guilty, and after a very lengthened trial, which occupied nearly the entire day, the Lord Justice-Clerk summed up, remarking that the evidence was chiefly of a circumstantial character, but stated such evidence, when the chain was complete, or nearly so, was often the most satisfactory. Bowstead appeared to have acted like a very foolish fellow, who probably only got what he deserved, but the Court had not met to try the case for his satisfaction, but solely for the interest of the public, and with a regard to the due administration of the law. The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict, by a majority, finding both the prisoners guilty as libelled. The Lord Justice-Clerk sentenced each of the prisoners to penal servitude for ten years.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Charles P. Stone, in command of a division on the Upper Potomac, has been arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette as a traitor. The charges against him are four—misbehaviour at the battle of Ball's Bluff; corresponing with the enemy; and two charges of recent treachery.

A religious malady called the "jerks" prevails in some counties in Illinois. Young ladies have it, so do old men and youths also. The attacks are like epileptic fits, but are supposed to have a divine and supernatural influence and evaporate in prayer. The select men are consternated and don't know what to do about it.

Boston.—The cheering news of the past few days has given a stimulus to business, the effect of which we feel in our advertising columns. Our advertisers have not been so importunate in their demands for space this many a month, and we have great difficulty in reserving the requisite room for the news. Business wants but the impulse of a few successes to be as brisk as in the most palmy days of our republic.—*Journal.*

Clifton Bank of Canada.—The issues of the Clifton Bank of Canada, which for years have not been valued at more than five cents per pound, are getting to be quite plenty in the West, and frequent complaints are made at the police head-quarters of the passing of them upon uninformed dealers. A large quantity have lately been sent to the South-western border of this State where, unless warned in season, many—who are anxious to get hold of funds that will pass in a more peaceable part of the country—will be deceived.—*Chicago Paper.*

Growing Reverence for the Sabbath.—An encouraging feature of the times is the increased regard for the observance of the Lord's Day manifested in all ranks of the army. A correspondent of one of the daily papers, in writing of the naval expedition to Port Royal, South Carolina, says he was astonished at the universal desire that the fleet should not sail on the Sabbath. "From the commanding general down to the private, there could scarcely be found a man who did not express in terms more or less emphatic his sincere pleasure that we were not to embark on a hostile expedition on Sunday."

ACCIDENT TO THE "ÆTNA" STEAMSHIP.

On Wednesday night, January 29th, about nine o'clock, the screw steamer Ætna, Captain Kennedy, put into Holyhead, having been in collision with the ship Cheviot, Captain Orkney, from Bombay, laden with cotton. The Ætna, which had sailed from Liverpool at 1 p.m. the same day for New York, with the United States mails, at the time of the collision, was making her way to Cork against a south-westerly gale, while the Cheviot was inward bound, with the wind in her favour. The fore compartment of the Ætna filled with water, but she being fully supplied with water-tight bulkheads the captain has telegraphed to Liverpool that there is no damage to the cargo. As soon as the accident was made known the company's screw steamer Edinburgh, then in port, commenced coaling, and will proceed with the mails, cargo, and passengers of the Ætna as soon as the transhipment can be completed. The Cheviot, concerning which some fears were at first entertained, arrived in Liverpool yesterday morning. Her starboard bow was stove, her bowsprit was sprung, and she had lost her cut water, figurehead, &c.

MARKETS.

—o—

Feb. 26, 1862.

LINDSAY.

Wheat—Fall	0.87 to	0.95
" Spring	0.80 to	0.85
Barley	0.00 to	0.00
Oats	0.20 to	0.00
Peas	0.40 to	0.50
Beef, per 100lbs		3.50
Pork "		3.50
Turkeys, each	0.40 to	0.50
Mutton, per lb		00.4
Geese, each		0.30
Ducks	0.20 to	0.25
Chickens, per pair	0.20 to	0.25
Flour, per 100 lbs		2.50
Indian Corn		1.35
Eggs		0.15
Potatoes, per bush.		0.30
Butter, per lb. Firkin		0.12
" " Fresh		0.12

TORONTO.

Fall Wheat	1.02 to	1.07
Spring Wheat	.80 to	.88
Flour—Fancy, 4,30 to 4,35; dou. ex.	4.90 to	5.00
Oats	.36 to	.37
Peas	.48 to	.50
Barley	.56 to	.58
Butter per lb, fresh 15c to 17c; Tub No 1	.12 to	.14
Eggs per doz	.18 to	.20
Potatoes per bushel	.60 to	.75
Cheese	.07 to	.10
Hogs	3.80 to	3.90

MONTREAL.

Flour—per brl of 196 lbs, middlings	2.90 to	3.00
" Fine	3.80	4.00
" Supf, No. 2	4.60	4.80
" " No. 1	5.00	5.05
" Fancy	5.00	5.10
" Extra	5.40	5.50
" Supr extra	5.60	6.02
Oatmeal, per brl of 200lbs	4.00	4.20
Wheat, per 60lbs—U. C. Spring	0.00	1.06
Pork, per brl of 200lbs—Mess	12.25	12.50
" Prime Mess 10.00 to 11.00, Prime	9.00	00.00
Ashes—Pots, 6.70 to 6.75; Pearls, 112lb	6.60	6.65
Pease, per 66lbs	.65	.75
Barley, per 50lbs	.55	.65
Corn, per 56lbs	.52	.54
Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	.09	.10
" Fair and good	.11	.12
" Fine and choice dairy	.13	.15
Lard, per lb	.07½	.08
Cheese	.08½	.09
Tallow, per lb	.08¼	.09
Leather—Spanish Sole, No 1, per lb.	.24½	.25½
" " " 2, "	.21¼	.22½
" Slau, No 1, 0.23 to 0.24½; No 2	.23	.24½
Calfskins	.62½	.70
Harness	.21	.24
Enamelled Cow, per foot	.16	.17
Hogs	3.65	3.90

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

The Great French Remedy!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

February English Magazines.

I.
CORNHILL—Edited by M. Thackery, 30 cents.
II.
ST. JAMES'—Edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall, 30 cents.
III.
McMILLAN—Edited by D. Masson, 30 cents.
IV.
DUBLIN—Edited by J. Duffy, 20 cents.
V.
TEMPLE BAR—Edited by G. A. Sala, 30 cents.
VI.
BLACKWOOD AND THE FOUR REVIEWS.

American Magazines.

HARPER, FRANK LESLIE, GODEY, ARTHUR'S HOME, ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
And all the American Magazines and Illustrated Papers, for Sale at the
"CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE,
Opposite the Post Office.
Lindsay Street, Lindsay.

Illustrated Catalogue
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,
IN THE
LONDON
ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood.

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.
GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Sole Agents for Lindsay.
Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

To Lend,
ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,
$600 OF TRUST MONEY, which may lie for many years. Apply (post-paid) to Dr. Bain, Manilla. 138-3

To Printers.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a GOOD PRESSMAN. Address (post-paid) to Box 11, Lindsay, C.W.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Town Council of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Town Council to lease to any persons part of the Market Square in the said Town.
Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-tf

Notice.

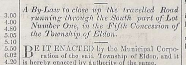
TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the Erection of a
COURT-HOUSE AND PRISON
at Lindsay, County of Victoria.

The Provisional Council of the County of Victoria are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of the proposed County Buildings at Lindsay.

The Plans and Specifications may be seen, and full information obtained at the office of A. Lacourse, Esq., Barrister, at Lindsay; and at the office of the architects, Messrs. Cumberland and Storm, Romain Buildings, Toronto.

The Tenders to be Sealed and addressed to the Provisional Warden of the County of Victoria, at Lindsay, on or before Thursday the 6th day of March next, at noon. By order.
S. C. WOOD, T. Clerk.
Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1862. 136-3



By-Law No. 63.

A By-Law to close up the travelled Road running through the South part of Lot Number One, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Eldon.

BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Corporation of the said Township of Eldon, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.

That from and after the passing of this By-Law, the above-mentioned Road running through the said Lot, shall be closed up and discontinued as a public road.

Certified to be a true copy of a By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Corporation aforesaid, on the 28th day of March, A.D. 1862.
A. RAY, Town Clerk of Eldon.
Eldon, Feb. 8, 1862. 136-4

THE TRAVELLERS' REST.
BOBCAYGEON.
WM. CRESSWELL, - - - - Proprietor.
Every attention paid to Travellers.
Bobcaygeon, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-5

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of McNab & McDougall. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.
JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.
Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

WM. WHARIN,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
23 King Street West, No 3 Rossin Buildings.

THE Subscriber has now largely increased his Stock of Goods, and is able to suit his customers with whatever they may require in the above line, at prices lower than usual, and in quality inferior to none in the Province.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ Remember the address,
WM. WHARIN,
No 3, Rossin Buildings, Toronto.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS'

WORTH of the best Ready-made CLOTHING ever offered in Upper Canada, now selling at private sale at auction prices, to make an entire clearance,
AT BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

300 OVERCOATS,
240 BUSINESS COATS,
100 SUNDAY COATS,
100 BOYS' COATS,
1000 PAIR PANTS,
750 VESTS.

To be sold at cost for cash, at
Budge & Brother.

Tom Tiddler's Ground,
By CHARLES DICKENS.

War and Christianity Irreconcilable.
By H. G. GUINNESS.

New and Select Books,
AT
THE "CANADIAN POST" BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Opposite the Post Office,
LINDSAY.

'TIS FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect ANTIDOTE, SPECIFIC and CURE for
Rheumatism and Neuralgia
has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

Watson's Neuralgia King

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE SEAT of the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

Watson's Neuralgia King also Cures
GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA
in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have TRIED ALL OTHER REMEDIES in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING
has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its Wonderful Efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING
costs but One Dollar a bottle, and LESS THAN A BOTTLE often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING is the only SPECIFIC AND CURE FOR RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by A. I. MATHEWS, Buffalo, N.Y. and Fort Erie, C.W. 117-tf

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to
JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE,
135-tf Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For Sale in Lindsay.

CONSISTING of One Acre, well drained and in a high state of cultivation for Garden purposes. There is a good Frame Dwelling, containing 9 Rooms, with good Cellar, a splendid well of excellent water, together with good substantial Outbuildings. It has a frontage of 132 feet on Lindsay St., (one of the main thoroughfares of the town), 330 feet on Durham St., and 132 feet on Mill St. It is at present occupied by T. Keenan, Esq., and will be sold in one block, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to
T. KEENAN, Esq.,
or to J. O'LEARY.
Lindsay, Jan. 8, 1862. 131-tf

FIRST-CLASS
Store to Lease
IN LITTLE BRITAIN.

TO LEASE, that First-class STORE and DWELLING situated in the Village of Little Britain, and lately occupied as a General Store by J. & G. Sanderson. The locality is one of the best in the Township of Mariposa, and to an active business man offers superior advantages.

Apply to George A. Pyper, Oakwood Mills, Mariposa.
Oakwood, Feb. 17, 1862. 137-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT excellent improved Farm, known as North half of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession of Ops—at present occupied by Henry Baldwin. For terms apply to
Messrs. COCKBURN & STANTON, Cobourg.
Cobourg, Feb. 6, 1862. 135-3m

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 7, South of Peel Street, in the Town of Lindsay. Title indisputable.
For particulars apply to
EDWARD BLACKWELL, Lindsay.
Or to MARGERET ENGLISH,
Emily, near Omemee.
Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1861. 135-3m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King Street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, 30 by 20 feet, with the premises and appurtenances.

Terms—150 dollars down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage for 450 dollars and interest, payable in three annual instalments.

A good Title given and immediate possession.
Apply to DAVID GREER.
Or to T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister.
Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-tf

YOU DON'T SAY SO!!

DRS. LLOYD & KENNEDY,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
Have REMOVED their Dental Office to WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Lisle's Butcher Shop.
Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1861. 127-tf

Read This!

WM. THOMPSON having disposed of his business to Mr. Matthew Blakely, on William Street, requests all persons who are indebted to him to call there for their accounts, and pay the same.

The receipt of Mr. Blakely, or his Clerk, will be a sufficient discharge.

And just mark this—

To save costs you must pay up at once.
Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,
One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.
JOHN MOORE, Proprietor.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

Notice.

G. S. HOBART'S
Wholesale & Retail Medical Hall,
Mrs. Patrick's Block, Kent St., Lindsay,

IS NOW OPEN with a thorough and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Paint Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps, Confectionery, Stationery, Irish, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuffs, &c., &c., &c., embracing a complete assortment of everything found in City Drug Stores.

Wholesale customers supplied at the lowest rates with promptness and dispatch.
J. G. DEANS, Manager.
Lindsay, Jan. 16, 1862. 132-tf

GREAT SALE OF
Books at Lindsay

500 Volumes of STANDARD BOOKS
AT 20 PER CENT BELOW COST,
at the new Book Store, next door to Mr. A. Wright's Shoe Store, Kent Street.

NOW is the time to buy, as the books must be sold. A large assortment of School Books and Stationery as cheap as the cheapest. Best Novels by the best Writers. Toronto and New York papers received regularly. Particular attention paid to all orders for goods not in stock.
☞ Remember the place and call without delay.
MORICE HAY.
Lindsay, Feb. 17, 1862. 137-3

Books for Sunday School Presents.

THE BEST PLACE to buy BOOKS for Sunday School Presents, is at the Book Store, opposite the Post Office, Lindsay. A new stock just received.

New Store!
NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!
AT
John Sutherland's,
Directly opposite the Crown Lands' Agency Office,
WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

A LARGE STOCK, consisting of a Choice Selection of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, WINES, LIQUORS, STATIONERY, &c.
Lindsay, Feb. 12, 1862. 136-tf

GINGER WINE!
GINGER WINE! LEMON SYRUP!

WILLIAM HAMILL'S celebrated Ginger Wine and Lemon Syrup—a most delicious and agreeable beverage, superior to anything of the kind in Canada. Hotel-keepers supplied on liberal terms by
GEO. WHITING,
General Agent, Lindsay.
Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-3m

New Cash Store
RE-OPENED
BY JAMES LANG, JUNR.,
In the Centre Store of Mr. Thomas Keenan's Brick Block,

WHERE will be found a very Large and Complete Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, consisting in part of—

Grey Shirtings,	Plain and Fancy Stuffs,	Sewed Muslins,
White Shirtings,	Winsies and Galas,	Hosiery and Gloves,
Tickings,	Fancy Dresses,	Haberdashery,
Striped Shirtings,	Prints,	Umbrellas,
Denims and Drills,	Printed Delaines,	Shirts and Stays,
Heavy Dyed Goods,	Printed and Plain Repps,	Caps, Felt Hats, &c.,
Linen Bagging and Osnaburgs,	Woolen Shawls,	Small Wares,
Carpets, Damasks, &c.,	Wove and Fancy Shawls,	Linen and Cotton Threads,
Blankets,	Mantles,	Seamless Bags,
Horse Covers,	Towellings and Table Cloths,	Linen Bags,
Flannels and Plaidings,	Dyed Linings,	Woolen Yarn,
Woolen Cloths,	Scotch and English Muslins,	Cotton Yarn,
Moleskins and Corduroys,	Scotch and Irish Linens,	Cotton Twine,
Woolen and Cotton Drawers,	Silks,	Waddings,
Tweeds,	Ribbons,	Battings,
French Merinoes & Delaines,	Laces,	Wicking, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the very lowest remunerative profit, *for Cash or Produce.*

All Goods marked in plain figures and *no abatement* from prices asked. Purchasers will do well to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be found one of the largest ever offered in the Town of Lindsay, and the Goods all new and worthy the attention of the purchasing public. 134-tf

H. C. RUSSELL'S
Furniture Warehouse,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and
MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS
OF
FURNITURE
IN THE PROVINCE,

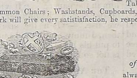
(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.



THE Subscriber begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order,
ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
of the best material, superior workmanship, and *at the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus; Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satistisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.
THOMAS DEVANEY, Proprietor.

COFFINS,
of all sizes and various qualities,
always on hand, or made to order.
THOMAS DEVANEY.
Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-tf

Furniture! Furniture!
NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGETH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.
☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*
THE WANT SUPPLIED.
In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.
Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

NO WAR FOR CANADA!
ANDREW J. BOUNSALL & CO.,

DETERMINED to encourage the Agricultural Interests of the County, are prepared, at the WILLIAM STREET
Foundry and Machine Shops,
—To supply—
PLOUGHS of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, STUMPING MACHINES, HORSE HOES, ROAD SCRAPERS, HARROWS with patent rotary pins,
THRESHING MACHINES AND FANNING MILLS, CHURNS, and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ *Horses Shod on the best principles.* *Smith's work in all its branches.*
IRON CASTINGS ON REASONABLE TERMS.
☞ Cordwood, Oak, Ash, Elm, Maple, Bass and Pine Logs taken in exchange. ☜
A good opportunity to cut down Canadian Forests instead of Yankees. 118tf

MAGAZINES
AND
AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

ON HAND, and RECEIVING WEEKLY, assorted SUPPLIES of the above, including
BLACKWOOD, THE ENGLISH REVIEWS,
HARPER'S, FRANK LESLIE'S AND GODEY'S MAGAZINES,
&c. &c.,
all of which can be had at the
"Canadian Post" Book and Stationery Establishment,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Lindsay, Jan. 16, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED,
New and Rare Confectionery!
At HOBART'S MEDICAL HALL,
Mrs. Patrick's Block, Kent Street, Lindsay.
135-3

MYERS & SPRING,
LICENSED AUCTIONEERS,
FOR THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO,

BEG most respectfully to return their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the County of Ontario, for the liberal support they have received from them, and would kindly solicit a continuance of the same. Having a License for the whole County, they are prepared to attend to all orders with promptness and on liberal terms. Address,—
THOS. MYERS, Whitby P.O. | ALBERT SPRING, Greenbank P.O.
August 27, 1861. 114-tf

W. S. FINCH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5 King Street East, 3 doors from the corner of Yonge Street, Toronto.

CUSTOM-MADE Fashionable CLOTHING of the best kind always on hand.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 18-tf

Stationery!

STATIONERY of every kind and quality to be had cheap for cash—as cheap as can be had in Toronto—at the
"Canadian Post" Book Store,
Opposite the Post Office,
LINDSAY, C.W.

Column for Farmers

BREEDING AND FEEDING HOGS

RELATIVE VALUE OF COOKED AND UNCOOKED FOOD.

There are certain principles which apply to the feeding of all animals. And first the *breed* is of the greatest importance. A *well-bred* animal not only affords less waste, but has the meat in the right places. So well do butchers understand this, that their prices are always regulated by the particular *forms* of the animal; they readily see the good points which produce the greatest quantity of meat that will retail for the highest prices in market. The same is the case with hogs. A large coarse hog may chance to make more meat on a given quantity of food than a small one, but the meat of the first will be tasteless and unpalatable compared with the other; and in the Eastern market the moderate-sized, short-legged, small-headed, fine-boned hogs greatly regulate prices, and in the long run beat the large, coarse breeds out of favor.

The farmer should study and appreciate the particular *forms*, and breed with reference to the aptitude to lay on fat, together with a quiet, sleepy disposition and easy temper. An unquiet, restless, quick-tempered animal is generally a bad feeder and unprofitable.

As to the relative value of cooked and uncooked food for hogs, I believe it is conceded by all who have tried the experiment, that cooked feed gives the greater return and is the most profitable. The Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, who has had extensive practice on his large farm, in feeding hogs, says, "My hogs make as much flesh on one pound of corn, ground and boiled to mush, as two pounds of raw, unground corn; though the first did not fatten quite so rapidly, as they could not consume so much in twenty-four hours. By grinding and cooking, the hogs will each gain one hundred pounds on the same food that five would do with the same amount in a raw state."

I have an account of a trial with four Berkshire pigs of the same litter weighed and put into pens, and fed as near as could be on cooked and uncooked corn and potatoes, with sour milk: the result was, when weighed at 30 days—those fed on cooked food had gained ninety-three pounds, and the two feed on uncooked food gained only fifty-nine pounds. In other experiments it was found that one bushel of rye, ground and cooked, was worth as much as three bushel of potatoes cooked, and fed with sour milk.

Pigs should be kept growing from the time they are dropped until they are ready for the butcher. Give me a *breed* that will mature early, and the Berkshires are ready for the knife from four weeks to ten months old. I prefer to *winter my shoats under the brine.* Why keep a hog until he is sixteen or eighteen month old, when he can be made with the same amount of food to butcher three hundred pounds at ten months? I keep my pigs growing from the time they are dropped until they are nine or ten months old, and then they will butcher from two hundred and twenty-five to three hundred pounds, and make much better pork and hams.

I frequently hear the remark that shoats are more profitable to fatten, and can be wintered even on grain very cheaply. Suppose you gain one hundred pounds by keeping shoats through the winter, and butcher at 16 or 18 months, will the increase pay for extra expense and labor? From all the experiments I have tried, I have come to the conclusion that pigs at 250 or 300 pounds dressed, are more profit than 400 pounds dressed hogs wintered decently on grain.—*American Stock Jounal.*

STRAWBERRIES.

A. S. Fuller, of Brooklyn, in an article on strawberries, in the *Horticulturist*, says *Wilson's Albany* is one of the most productive varieties known, (which is doubtless true,) but that it is too acid to become a general favorite. He states, however, that if the fruit is allowed to remain on the vines for two or three days after it colors, it becomes mild and quite good. *Triomphe de Gand*, he thinks, "is the first, if not the only variety of foreign origin that has given anything like general satisfaction. It is magnificent in all its proportions, a strong grower, hardy and productive; fruit very large, flesh firm and very sweet, but rather deficient in flavor." *Hooker* he places at the head of the list for flavor, but with him it is not hardy or productive. (It is apt to winter-kill in this section.) *Bartlett*, a hardy native variety, valuable for field culture, as it is very productive even when quite crowded. He thinks the flesh is too light colored for a popular sort. *Jenny Lind*—very early, hardy, and productive.

A correspondent, we believe, recently escaped from Colney Hatch, who has devoted much of his time to studying the English language for discovering a rhyme to Timbuctoo, has at length succeeded, and sends us the following remarkable composition:

"If I were a cassarry
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
I'd devour the missionary,
Hat and boots and hymn-book too."

Odds and Ends.

Next to acquiring good friends, the best acquisition is that of good books.

Poetry and consumption are the most flattering of diseases.

Opinions founded on prejudice are always sustained with the greatest violence.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows are the only piece of second-hand goods that sell at prime cost.

To kiss the one you love best without its being noticed, the best way is to kiss all the ladies in the company without any distinction.

If you wish to find the price of cab fare to any part of London, ask the cabman how much he wants, and give him half the amount.—*Punch.*

CURIOUS FACT.—A duel was fought in Mississippi, last month, by Mr. T. Knott, and Mr. A. W. Shott. The result was that Knott was shot, and Shott was not.

"There now," cried a little girl while rummaging a drawer in a bureau, "there now, gran'pa has gone to Heaven without his spectacles. What will he do?"

A debating club has been discussing this momentous question:—"Which causes the greatest pleasure to a young girl—to hear herself praised or a rival beauty run down?"

The Rev. Sidney Smith was notoriously one of the greatest wits in England. A friend once sent him a note, requesting him to sit for his portrait to Landseer, the great animal painter. Sidney wrote back, "Is thy servant a *dog* that he should do this?"

A butcher presented a bill for a tenth time to a rich skinflint. "It strikes me," said the latter, "that this is a pretty round bill." "Yes," replied the butcher, "I've sent it round often enough to make it appear so; and I've called now to get it squared."

A fellow who has taken our paper (says an American editor) two years without paying a farthing for it, threatens to be our "patron" no longer. He has been just such a "patron" as a rat is to a corn-crib, a cat to a pot of cream, or a democratic office-holder to the public treasury.

SCENE IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—Advertiser:—"I have a pig strayed away, what do you charge to put him in the paper?" "It will depend on the size or the number of words we use."—"Is it the size? Well, then, Jimmy Smith paid but a dollar to put his horse in, and surely a pig is not so big as a horse."

THE AMERICAN COMPLAINT.—We read that the New York banks have suspended payments. Coin is becoming so scarce that Barnum is about to advertise "A Dollar on View!!" at his Museum. Poor America never was in such a fearfully low state, and, with her credit and constitution shaken as they are, we [illegible]orely puzzled to know how eve[illegible] will get over this terrible attack of *tickdoller*-eux?—*Punch.*

When General Lee was a prisoner at Albany, he dined with an Irishman. Before entering upon the wine, the General remarked to his host, that, after drinking, he was apt to abuse Irishmen, for which he hoped the host would excuse in advance. "By my soul, General, I will do that," said his host, "if you will excuse a trifling fault which I have myself. It is this—whenever I hear a man abuse ould Ireland, I have a sad fault of breaking his sconce with my shillelagh!" The General was civil during the whole evening.

A GOOD STORY FOR TEETOTALERS.—As the minister and his favourite farmer were walking through the village of L——, not a hundred years ago, a character notorious for his thirsty propensities came along, drunk. The farmer referred his pastor to the 'deplorable sicht' as he expressed it. 'True, Michael,' replied the honest parson, 'it is no pleasing picture; but you and I must say little about that work, for it keeps up the price of your barley, and helps my stipen.'

THE MOUSE-COLORED DRAWERS.—The dry-goods stores of America are sometimes the scenes of ludicrous conversations. Not long since a young lady stepped into a well known establishment in town, and inquired of a fine looking clerk:—'Sir, have you any mouse-colored lady's gloves?' 'Mouse-colored ladies, Miss?' 'Yes, a sort of grey, just the color of your drawers here,' meaning the store drawers which were painted grey. 'My drawers, miss?' said he, 'why I don't wear any drawers, dear miss!' The poor young lady was carried home on a shutter.

HEAR, HEAR!—HERE! HERE!—Sheridan once succeeded admirably in entrapping a noisy member, who was in the habit of interrupting every speaker with cries of "Hear, hear!" He took an opportunity to allude to a well known character of the time, who wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to play the fool. "Where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than this?" "Hear, hear," was instantly bellowed from the accustomed bench. The wicked wit bowed, thanked the gentleman for his ready reply to the question, and sat down, amid the convulsions of laughter of all but the unfortunate subject.

The Canadian Post
BOOK & STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
LINDSAY, C.W.

AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a

COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Papers, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers*, as well as the general public.

SCHOOLS!

supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed off at unusually low rates for *Cash*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Account Paper, Blotting Paper, Cord, India-Rubber Bands, Blacklead Pencils, Account Books, Ink-stands, Pen-holders, Envelopes (Cream-laid and Buff). Inks (Black, Blue, and Red), Playing-Cards, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Ledgers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Notorial Seals, White Rubber, Hemp Twine, &c. &c.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

BOOKS ORDERED!

Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

☞ *Everything has been marked at the lowest figure; Terms* CASH, *and no abatement.*

CANADIAN POST
Book and Stationery Establishment,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

TORONTO WHOLESALE STATIONERS AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS!

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.
3 & 4 *Commercial Buildings, Yonge Street,*
TORONTO,

BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery department.

Blank Books of every description; Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL ☜

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

ENCOURAGE
CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegrées and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

UNDERTAKING.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.

JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.
Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-1y

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON STAGE LINE.

UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa and Whitby, and arriving in Beaverton at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Workman's Hotel, Beaverton, at 2 o'clock, and Manilla after the arrival of the Stage from Prince Albert, and reaches Lindsay about 8 o'clock. Fares reasonable. The Proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage, unless booked and paid for.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

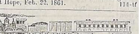
Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.
Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 11th Nov. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:
Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 8.00 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 11.35 a.m.
Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 2.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 5.40 p.m.
The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent* — THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager.*
Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-tf



NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd 1861, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	7 15 A.M.	Express	10 30 A.M.
Express	4 10 P.M.	Mail	8 05 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Express	5 30 A.M.	Mail	1 00 P.M.
Mail	3 00 P.M.	Express	9 40 P.M.

Mail Train leaving Toronto at 7.15 A.M., connects with new Steamer "Emily May," on Lake Simcoe daily, which makes the trip around the lake to Orillia and return in time to connect with Mail South same evening to Toronto.

Mail Train also connects daily with Steamer "Clifton" at Collingwood, for Thornbury, Meaford, Cape Rich, and Owen Sound.

J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*
Northern Railway Office, Toronto, August 31, 1861. 114-tf

PEARSON'S SALOON,
William St., Lindsay.
JOHN PEARSON, PROPRIETOR.

WINES and Liquors of the best quality, London Porter and India Pale Ale on draught. Cigars of the finest brands. Oysters from the most celebrated beds constantly on hand in season.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

HARRINGTON HOTEL,
QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the T[illegible] Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attac[illegible] an experienced Ostler.

☞ CHARGES M[illegible]

A. J. HARRIN[illegible], Proprietor.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,
Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*

TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Kent and William Sts.,
LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,
EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

*** Terms liberal, tosuit the times.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,
Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

*** GOOD STABLING.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.
Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL
(Late Hastings House),
BY W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.
Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.
H. UINS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,
John St., Port Hope, C.W.
THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*
Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,
KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 *per day.*

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE
(LATE CLARENDON HOTEL),
Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.
Board—One Dollar per day

☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.

W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and A HALF HOTEL in Canada. 1-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.

C. PASSAGE.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

COAL OIL

OF the finest quality, and a good assortment of Lamps at

HOBART'S MEDICAL HALL,
Mrs. Patrick's Block, Kent Street, Lindsay.
135-3

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLSON.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

Royal Insurance Comp'y,
FIRE AND LIFE.
Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, INSPECTOR. — F. H. HEWARD, MANAGER, Toronto.
JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.
Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

PHŒNIX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Lombard Street and Charing Cross,
LONDON.
Established in 1782.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Canada,
OBADIAH BIGELOW, *Agent, Lindsay.*

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London.

*** No charge made for Policies.

Lindsay, Dec. 4, 1861. 126-6m

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

DAILY INCOME, $7500.

INVESTED FUNDS, $6,299,130.

INVESTED IN CANADA, OVER $200,000.

DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT IN 1860, £57,439 STERLING.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., DEP.-CHAIRMAN.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, BANKERS.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to

JAMES HEAP,
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO, C.W.
CAPITAL - - - - $400,000.
Incorporated 1851.

PRESIDENT: ISAAC C. GILMOR, Esq. — VICE-PRESIDENT: M. ROSSIN, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
JOSHUA G. BEARD, MARCUS ROSSIN,
ISAAC C. GILMOR, THOS. HAWORTH,
JOHN McMURRICH, ROBERT GILMOR,
ROBERT STANTON, AND
GEORGE MICHIE, W. HENDERSON, Esqs.
Secretary and Treasurer, BERNARD HALDAN,
Solicitor, - - - - - ANGUS MORRISON,
Bankers, - - - - - - BANK UPPER CANADA.
BENJAMIN SWITZER, Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE—CHURCH ST., TORONTO,
With Agencies all over the Province.

☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department.

Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company.

☞ Terms of Application, and all necessary information, to be had on applying to

DAVIDSON & GORDON,
Agents at Beaverton.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 25-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester. N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) WM. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG,
Mayor of Lindsay.
Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD,
Sole Canadian Agent
for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.
Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber having removed to the commodious premises lately occupied by Mr. Arch. Campbell, would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has received, and is from time to time receiving, a general Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., an inspection of which he solicits from intending purchasers.

☞ Remember—*One door West of old Stand.*

ANDREW MACNAB.
Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 24-tf

"VANITY FAIR."
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE offer as a PREMIUM to every Three Dollar subscriber to *Vanity Fair* a copy of the ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS, to be shortly published, in book form, by Rudd & Carleton, of this city. Price, $1.00. We will send any other One Dollar publication which may be preferred. We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the BOOK will be sent POSTAGE FREE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy one year	........Postage unpaid.	2.50
" "	and "Artemus Ward Letters," post. unp'd	3.00
" "	... " paid	3.00
Two Copies "	(to one address) post. p'd	5.00
Five "	" " " unp'd	10.00
One Copy "	and Worcester's Ill'd Q'rto Dictionary, post. unp'd	6.00
Three Copies "	and Wor. I. Q. Dictionary	9.00

BOUND VOLUMES.

Single Volume	..........Postage paid.	2.00
Three Vols. and copy of paper one year, books prepaid only	....	7.00
Four	" and copy of paper, one year, books prepaid only	8.00
Three	" and copy of Paper, one year, (to California) books p. p'd only	8.00
Four	" " " "	9.00

Remittances must be made in Gold, New York or Eastern Currency, or other Currency at New York par. Seal all letters securely, and address plainly to LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors, No. 100 Nassau-st., N.Y. 133-1t

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NEW YORK LEDGER for 1862.

THE LEDGER has been more prosperous—has made more money during the past twelve months—than any other paper, either daily or weekly, published in New York or any other city in this country. The great reason why the LEDGER has been so much more successful than any or all other papers is, that we have not hesitated to spend money freely in securing the services of all the great and popular writers of the country. While other papers have been compelled to economize—to cut down the size of their sheets, and print on a poor quality of paper, we have, on the other hand, been enabled to keep up to the highest point of excellence in every respect, and to avail ourselves of all the improvements and novelties which would tend to the entertainment and gratification of our readers. We have never offered any humbug premiums to secure subscribers, for the reason that we have preferred to put merit, or premium into the paper itself, and in that way we give every reader more than the worth of his money. Besides, nine out of every ten papers that have offered premiums have been swindling concerns, and every paper that has anything to do with that sort of thing is sure to die. They are not conducted on sound principles.

The following are the names of some of our leading contributors for the new year—1862. What other paper ever presented such an array of distinguished and popular names:

Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Wm. Cullen Byrant, A. Oakey Hall, J. G. Saxe, G. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, G. D. Prentice, S. Cobb Jr., E. Bennett, Wm. R. Wallace, T. S. Arthur, P. H. Myers, Col. W. B. Dunlop, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Southworth, Fanny Fern, Anna Cora Ritchie, Alice Cary, Mary Forrest, Miss. E. A. Dupuy, Mary Stanley Gibson, and many clergymen, professors in colleges, statesmen, and other eminent writers residing in different parts of the Union.

Our Corps of contributors for the coming year will be so large, and will embrace such a variety of eminent talent, that every department of literature will receive the particular attention of some one competent to do it ample and special justice. In fact, our contributors will send us from week to week much more matter than we can possibly use, so that we shall always have a fresh and superabundant supply from which to select the very best.

The LEDGER'S great success is owing to the fact that we spare no expense in getting up the best family paper—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the NEW YORK LEDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

As this is the season of the year when Postmasters and others are in the habit of forming clubs, we direct their particular attention to

OUR TERMS.

Single copies, $2 per annum; two copies $3; four copies $6; eight copies 12 dollars. Postmasters and others who get up clubs can afterwards add single copies at $1.50. The party who sends 12 dollars for a club of eight copies will be entitled to a copy free. Terms invariably in advance. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.

☞ We employ no travelling agents. Address all communications to

ROBERT BONNER,
No. 40 Park Row, New York.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Scottish American Journal;
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA,
AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF
SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd, 1862, was commenced a new volume (V) of the Scottish American Journal; and in future the numbers issued between the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The Scottish American Journal, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly, a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of the Scottish American Journal is its regular republication—*verbatim et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long-needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the Scottish American Journal, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the Scottish American Journal is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narrative of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt in several of the Provinces of intelligence as to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the Scottish American Journal increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication or serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland; each tale emanating from the pen of an author of celebrity. As heretofore, particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and purity of thought, resident here or abroad. The first number of the new volume contained the commencement of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

"THE LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON."

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single Copies (each)	5cts.
One copy for one year	2 50

CLUB RATES.

Five copies	10 00
Twelve copies	20 00
Twenty-five copies	40 00

Specimen Copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscriptions in Provincial money. Odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for Three Dollars, or 13s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to

A. M. STEWART,
No. 37 Park-row, New York.

THE PEOPLE'S
Great Books.

ANY OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL, POST PAID, TO ANY ADDRESS, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY JOHN E. POTTER, PUBLISHER, No. 617 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The Horse and his Diseases;
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, Etc., Etc.
12mo., Cloth, Extra. Price 1 25.

Jennings' Great Work on the HORSE tells you all about breeding and managing the animal with his various vices, and how they can be corrected.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE describes more than 150 diseases to which he is subject, and gives the various remedies best adapted to their cure.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE should be in the hands of every man who owns the animal. At a critical moment it may save you hundreds of dollars.

Thrilling Adventures among THE EARLY SETTLERS. By Warren Wildwood, Esq., with 208 new and original engravings. 12mo., Extra Cloth. Price 1 25.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS we venture to say is the most intensely interesting collection of stories ever issued.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS while drawn from the most authentic sources, yet partakes of all the wild, weird and fearful character of romance.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS with startling vividness brings before the mind of the reader many a deed of blood and carnage, many a scene of heroism and patient endurance.

The Family Doctor; a Counsellor in Sickness, Pain, and Distress, by Professor Henry S. Taylor, M.D. 12mo., Cloth. Price 1 00.

Taylor's Family Doctor is written in plain language, free from medical terms, and tells you how to cook, prepare drinks, and manage the sick generally.

Taylor's Family Doctor describes nearly 150 distinct diseases to which men, women and children are subject, and gives the various simple remedies best adapted to their cure.

Taylor's Family Doctor is written in plain language, free from Medical terms, and may soon save you much suffering and many times the cost of the book. Everybody wants it.

The People's Great Books embrace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be forwarded to any address on application.

THE PEOPLE'S GREAT BOOKS embrace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be for warded to any address on application.

The People's Great Books will be furnished to agents and others in quantities on very liberal terms. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

One Thousand Dollars a Year is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

Send for Twenty-five Dollars' WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

SEND FOR FIFTY DOLLARS' WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

SEND FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

Single Copies sent to any address, postage paid on receipt of price. Address, John E. Potter, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINGLE COPIES SENT TO ANY ADdress, postage paid on receipt of price. Address, John E. Potter, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINGLE COPIES SENT TO ANY ADdress, postage paid on receipt of price. Address,
John E. Potter,
Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Printed and Published every Thursday Morning, by GEORGE CRUICKSHANK & Co., at their Office in Lindsay Street, Lindsay, C.W.